INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 139— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"CAPITALISM IS WORLD MENACE"

—:o:—

Karachi Resolution Will Lead To Socialism In Our Times

SALARIED EMPLOYEES VOTE FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

MINIMUM SALARY OF Rs. 100 FOR INTELLECTUALS: Rs. 40 For Office Boys

Before a large number of delegates and visitors the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference opened its session on Saturday afternoon in the Marwadi Vidyala Hall under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Jos. Bennie, Chairman, Reception Committee, Mr. K. C. Desai, President, Clerks' Union, welcomed the President and the delegates and read Mr. Jos. Bennie's speech. Messages wishing success to the conference from various sympathisers were read before the Conference.

Mr. K. C. Desai, who was called upon to take the Acting Chairmanship of the Reception Committee, regretted that Mr. Jos. Bennie, who was a salaried employee and not his own master, was transferred to Bhavnagar by his employers, and in spite of his best efforts to be present to welcome the delegates, he was not able to do so. He then read the speech of Mr. Bennie:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference, I extend and offer you a warm welcome from all of us, for attending this Conference as delegates and visitors, as representatives of the various interests of the Trade Union Movement and particularly of the salaried employees engaged in commercial, industrial, banking, insurance, shipping, railroad, public utility and other fields of capitalist exploitation of our country by vested interests.

While we greet you all thus, in words of warm welcome and feel glad that you have accepted our invitations and responded to our call in a generous manner, putting yourselves to some inconveniences in having come here from great distances and having sacrificed some part of your rest and recreation and leisure, I have to request you not to consider yourselves as merely members of an audience as sightseers and listeners of high-sounding speeches, or as members of the small section of loyal dumb brigades who have found themselves placed in security and comfort and are indifferent to the welfare and interests of the rank and file of their fellow-workers and subordinates in unfortunate positions in the respective departments and sections of their offices.

You have come here for a higher purpose than that. Your presence here indicates that you are the most active and ardent elements among the inert and timid mass of employees that are groaning under innumerable grievances. You have opinions to express and views to ventilate. They may be protests, insinuations and reflection on the mentality, attitude and policy of employers; they may be criticisms and condemnation of the apathy, indolence and inferiority complex of the salaried employees; they may be curses, confirmations, or conundrums on the strategy, tactics, tenacity and aggressiveness of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union, the Labour Department, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the Millowners' Association or the Indian Liberal Federation, I want to request you to bear in mind that through you the whole intellectual section of the working class speaks and gives expression to its innumerable grievances. It is your duty to put forth concrete demands for the redress of these grievances and to propose schemes to enforce them.

NEED FOR UNITY.

You have come here to make your contributions to the deliberations of the Conference. In the interest of all salaried employees who will participate in the discussion of the subjects that will come for consideration and many more who are not here and for whom these subjects are of vital importance, it will be wise to remember that much can be achieved in the directions of the aims and objects of the Conference, if we can work towards unity, uniformity and unanimity in every problem that you will be called upon to solve, and every course of action that you will have to adopt.

Many important questions claim our attention and you will be called upon to shoulder the responsibility of moving several resolutions, during the deliberations of the Conference pertaining to the handicap under which you are abouring at present, the redress of multifarious grievances, the innumerable hardships of a hand to mouth existence patiently borne, the spectre of the insecurity of service and other gloomy aspects that have been a part and parcel of the equipment of a middle class salaried employees in different trades and professions.

In the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace concluded at "Versailles" the provision of an adequate living-wage" is mentioned among the problems of urgent importance which require solution if social unrest is to be avoided.

In Article 427 of the Peace Treaty, among the general principles which the signatory parties considered well fitted as a guide to the policy of the International Labour Organisation, is "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country"making it an established principle of public policy. I would earnestly plead to you to associate yourselves with the organisers of the conference to conduct it throughout the course of your deliberations in a thorough and businesslike manner marked by deep earnestness and substantial knowledge of the living and working conditions of the rank and file of the race of educated and intellectual paupers that compose, what is known as the middle class society.

Let there be no clash of differences in outlook and avoid misunderstandings between leaders and the rank and file on vital issues bearing on questions such as minimum wage, minimum hours of work, intervals of rest, overtime wages, leave rules, provident fund, retirement pension, decent housing, sickness insurance and provision for unemployment.

As you are all aware there are also questions, which divide the Trade Union movement for the time being into various camps I mean, on questions like participations, on the Geneva Conferences and affiliation with International organisations. There are protagonists of various views. I am sure in such matters as these, you would shun dictation from Extremism and associate and identify yourselves in the direction of sane and sober guidance that would protect the interests of your organization and endeavour to achieve the realization of your aims, objects and ideals.

NEED FOR HARMONY.

Employers and employees are the different sides of an industrial and commercial organisation. Neither industry nor commerce can be promoted and developed without capital as much as without workers. The basic task of a trade union is to defend and promote the interests of the work-

(Continued on page 7.)

MAHATMA TO VISIT FRONTIER?

Does Not Wish To "Embarrass" Govt.

ASKS FOR PROTECTION OF NON-DHARALAS OF RAS

BORSAD, June 14.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mahatma Gandhi said he had arrived at Borsad principally to console the people of Ras who were perturbed over the continuous destruction of their hedges and stray assaults committed by Dharalas. They suspected that Dharalas had been emboldened by the continuance, as the village headman of a Dharala who is an ex-convict. Gandhiji had already asked for the cancellation of his appointment on two grounds in terms of the Delhi settlement; one was that he was undesirable and the other was that his appointment was not permanent in the terms of the Delhi settlement. He had also asked for protection of the non-Dharala population of Ras village. Both these matters were engaging the attention of the Collector of Kaira District. There were other matters, too, which required his personal attendance. He thought he need not go into these matters at present. Asked how long he would stay at Borsad, Gandhiji said as soon he had finished his work he had instructions from Sardar Vallabhbhai to go to Bardoli which he would do.

TO VISIT FRONTIER?

In reply to a question whether it was true, as stated by his son Mr. Devidas at last night's public meeting, that he intended shortly to visit the Frontier Province, Gandhiji said it was perfectly true that Abdul Gaffar Khan was pressing him to visit that Province. He was equally anxious to go there and see for himself how far the spirit of non-violence had prevailed among tribes inhabiting that Province, but whilst the Truce lasted he did not want to do anything, as far as possible, that might embarrass Government. He was therefore in correspondence with Government on the matter. Asked how long Abdul Gaffar Khan would stay with him, Gandhiji said he would stay pending the results of the correspondence between him and Government.—A. P.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

Ratifies Conventions

BAKHLE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LONDON, June 13.

Geneva.—The action of Indian Employers' delegation in walking out of the Labour Conference, which is without precedent in Geneva and is much commented upon, was followed to-day by the action of principal Italian delegates in leaving Geneva, because the workers' group objected to Italian Fascist workers' delegate.

The Conference adopted a series of resolutions proposed by the Indian workers' delegate, Mr. Bakhle including one favouring ratification of the conventions adopted by the Conference.

Mr. Bakhle said, "There is going to be extensive constitutional change in India and this is perhaps the time to try our best to secure for Indian workers better conditions and ratification and application of Geneva Conventions. Although we are not yet wedded to unitary or federal form of Government, we insist that labour legislation should always remain a central or a federal question and that the central or federal Government should always retain to itself power of control and supervision of its enforcement."

Mr. A. G. Clow, Indian Government delegate, although supporting the resolution, observed that it should be understood that he was not giving Indian Govrnent support to the arguments and views expressed by Mr. Bakhle.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN OORGAUM.

—:o:—

OORGAUM, June 14.

Thanks to efficient police precautions, there has been no further clash between Hindu and Muslim factions since last week and the Robertsonpet shandy today passed off peacefully. The police are holding an enquiry into the fracas on the 9th and the firing on the 10th with a view to launch prosecutions.—A. P.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMEST COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Provincial Retrenchment Committee is now meeting twice daily. It is rumoured that its report will be ready by the first week of July or at least before the next session of the Legislative Council which begins on July 20th.—A. P.

"ASSASSINS SHALL NOT PASS"

Roubaix Cotton Workers Strike

POLICE & MILITARY EMPLOYED .....

LONDON, June 13.

Roubaix.—Owing to police prohibiting demonstration, cotton strikers last evening stoned the police and republican guards who were called out to assist them.

Guards officer and the driver of police tender were seriously injured. Rioters erected barricades across streets. Troops and police finally withdrew and the district was cordoned off.

ALL QUIET NOW.

Rioters dispersed peacefully in the morning. All is now quiet but strong precautionary measures have been taken. Rioters were instigated by Communists and the Red Flag was flown on the barricade.

Wire was stretched across street where a notice was chalked "This is pleople's frontier. Assassins shall not pass."—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS MILITANT

24 Arrests Made In Roubaix

LONDON, June 14.

Roubaix. — Communists last night looted shops and motor car showrooms, burnt motor cars, erected barricades and stoned firemen and cavalry. Quiet returned early in the morning. Twentyfour arrests have been made. Three soldiers have been injured.—Reuter.

DOUMER INSTALLED PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—M. Doumer formally took over the Presidency of the Republic from M. Doumergue this afternoon. As soon as M. Doumer was invested, Premier Laval, in accordance with custom, offered him Government's resignation. M. Doumer, however, as was expected, asked Mr. Yaval to remain in office, to which M. Laval assented. —Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICAN QUESTION.

To Meet In January Next

SIMLA, June 13.

As a result of further negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa, it has been agreed that the Conference with them on the South African Indian questions should now meet early ii January.—A.P.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL IN SURAT

SURAT, June 13.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has arrived here from Bardoli. He will open a Swadeshi Bazaar under the auspices of the Nanjuvan Sangh in the evening.—A.P.

WITHDRAWAL OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Enquiry Committee Appointed

SIMLA, June 14.

The Punjab Government Ministry of Agriculture announce that they have decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the events leading up to the withdrawal of certain students from MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore. The personnel will be announced later.—A. P.

GODHRA PINJRAPOLE ON FIRE.

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, June 14.

The Hindu Panjarapole caught huge fire at about one this noon.

It was burnt wholsale with the stock of grass and building. The cattle was saved. The people are busy controlling fire. The damage is estimated more than Rs. 30,000. The fire was not controlled till 5/30 p.m.

Relations Between N. W. F. And India.

"RED SHIRTS" FULLY IMBIBED WITH NON-VIOLENCE

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS IN INDIA

BORSAD, June 13.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as the "Frontier Gandhi," who arrived here with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, addressed a large public meeting to-night in the Mahomedan locality.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, youngest son of Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an introductory speech said, he had a heart-to-heart talk with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in a Punjab Jail. The latter had assured him that whatever might have been the relations between the Frontier Province and India in the past, their relations in the future would be very cordial.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had invited all to visit the province, and Sjt. Devidas desired to visit that province shortly, if Government allowed him; otherwise both would meet in jail.

WHAT THEY DID.

Continuing, Mr. Devidas said that Satyagraha had triumphed in the Frontier Province. There were a hundred thousand volunteers there who met every Friday when new volunteers were recruited. For the present this was the only activity they pursued. They had fully imbibed the principle of Non-violence.

If the struggle had to be resumed, then the Frontier volunteers would proceed to any part of India. Khan Abdul Gaffar was sure that nobody would excel them, but if perchance they became violent, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had told the speaker that he would give up their leadership.

GANDHIJI INVITED.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had pressed Gandhiji to visit the Frontier Province. Government did not like that Gandhiji should visit that Province, but Gandhiji would press to be allowed to go there.

THE KHAN SPEAKS.

Abdul Gaffar Khan in the course of his speech said, he had heard of the sacrifices made by the people of Borsad and he was anxious to have their 'darshan.' He exhorted his co-religionists to be ready for the coming struggle, which would be resumed if the Round Table Conference did not arrive at a decision satisfactory to them. If Mahomedans did not make sacrifices and did not migrate in pursuance of the No-Tax Campaign, they should not purchase confiscated or attached goods.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan proceeds to Ahmedabad to-morrow where after staying for two days, he will tour the villages of Borsad Taluka.—A.P.

15 POLICE CARBINES CAPTURNED

—:o:—

Attacks On Indians Continue In Burma

LARGE NUMBER OF INDIANS LEAVE RANGOON.

SIMLA, June 14.

A communique states: "Dacoities in Tharrawaddy and Insein districts are less numerous. In Henzada the situation is difficult owing to the insufficiency of military police. Troops will arrive there shortly. In Prome district several successes of police and troops against rebels are reported and the situation is said to have improved. In Thayetmyo the condition is reported to be settling down, but dacoities are numerous in the north of the district and signs of disaffection are noticeable in neighbouring districts of Minbu and Magwe. In Pegu district over thirty prisoners broke out of Nyaunglebin subjail on the 12th capturing fifteen police carbines. They are said to have made for the forests on the west but details are lacking. Attacks on Indians and Chinese still continue in several Lower Burma districts but the situation is gradually improving. A large number of Indian emigrants left Rangoon during the last two weeks. The economic situation shows no marked change. Cultivation is starting slowly. Several districts report relief works will probably be required in August or September after ploughing is finished."—A. P.

TROUBLE OVER LAND REVENUE COLLECTION IN BORSAD

—:o:—

Differences Between Congress Workers & Officials

Rs. 78,000 YET TO BE PAID

BORSAD, June 14.

Differences seem to have arisen between the Congress workers and local revenue authorities regarding the payment of land revenue. The Congress workers contend that the people who participated in the no-tax campaign have practically paid the current year's land revenue and the small amounts which still remain unpaid will, they say, be paid in due course. They believe that the people have paid as much as they can without having to borrow.

In the case of two villages, Gana and Sandeshar, they demand remission in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

RS. 78,000 TO BE COLLECTED.

The Revenue authorities on the other hand contend that the work of collecting land revenue has become difficult after the no-tax campaign. Rs. 78,000 remains to be collected of the current year's land revenue while unauthorised arrears of last year's revenue are not being paid. Although suspensions and remissions in individual cases are being liberally granted, they are not prepared to grant the Congress demand for remission in the case of two villages as they believe that there are some persons in those villages who are able to pay the land revenue.

CONGRESS POSITION.

The Congress position regarding past arrears is that it is not open to the authorities to demand arrears after demands for the current year have been paid. The Revenue authorities are waiting till the 15th June, till which date Congress workers have time. The latter have called upon people to pay the current year's land revenue in accordance with the lists supplied by them to the Collector.—A. P.

EXPLOSION AT PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY

3 Killed, 25 Injured

TINNEVELLY, June 13.

Three persons, including a boy, were killed and about twenty-five persons injured as a result of an explosion during a pyrotechnic display at a marriage procession at midnight yesterday. The processionists were thrown into confusion in which a few jumped into a well.—A. P.

MEETINGS BANNED IN JODHPUR

Representation To Mahatma

"GET US OUR RIGHTS OR LET US BREAK LAWS"

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, June 12.

"A general meeting of the members of the Marwar Youth League was held last night to consider the situation created by the promulgation of fresh orders banning public meetings, etc. for 3 months more. The meeting unanimously expressed indignation at the orders and opined that such a blow on the rights of citizenship was detrimental to the cordial relations between the state governments and the people.

The league has also submitted a representation to Mahatma Gandhi to the effect that he should either help the young men in securing the rights of citizenship in the State or allow them to break the law and hold meetings etc. This was done because instructions were sent to the Youth Leaguers through Pandit Haribhau Upadhyaya to obey the Government orders calmly if request made to officers to withdraw the orders fell on deaf years.

Arrangements are being made to have a Marwar State People's Conference at some British Indian town near Marwar.

Great indignation and excitement prevails in the city because of the alleged high handedness of the police and the Council members who have issued such orders.

POSEIDON SUB MARINE DISASTER

Captain's Explanation

COLLISION DUE TO CHANGE OF COURSE

LONDON, June 13.

Shanghai.—Deep sympathy with victims of Poseidon disaster was expressed on the arrival at Newchwang, South Manchuria, of Tadashi Iyeishi, Captain of Chinese freighter Yuta, with which the submarine collided.

Iyeishi said: "Weather was clear and windless and visibility excellent. The calamity was entirely due to the sudden change of course by Poseidon which had been hoveto.

The collision occurred on the track which was one of most heavily frequented off North China coast. British naval authorities have hitherto usually conducted manoeuvres ten miles off steamer course but on this occasion Poseidon was found on middle of course."

The Captain, while disclaiming responsibility, regretfully declared that there might have been emergency measures which he could have successfully taken if he had been on the bridge at the time of the collision.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—AGENTS. Pay 30/- Cash security 500/-, SALESMEN on 50-, cash security 1,000/- Medicine business. Dr. TALLUR, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
A R5238

WANTED—ASSISTANT SOLICITOR. Please write Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Solicitors, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A 3138

WANTED—ENTHUSIASTS, intending to start Cigarette Manufacturing as Cottage Industry, Printed Tubes, Cut Tobacco, and Flavours supplied. Apply Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R[illegible]2

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering College. Opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas stamps. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 92-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

Houses & Flats To Let

POONA—Koregaon Park for season, uptodate furnished bungalow. Three bedrooms with dressingroom, bathroom and flushing water closet attached to each Apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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SEND RS. 90/—To get a cash certificate of Rs. 100/- payable one year after, from a Sound Banking Company, Registered under the Indian Companies Act For particulars, apply, Hon. Secretary, THE COIMBATORE PREMIER BANK LTD., Coimbatore.
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For Sale.

FOR SALE—A quantity of 20 lb Royal 20" x 26", Newsprint paper in good condition, Rs. 1/14/- per ream ex godown Lahore, Delhi or Bombay. Apply THE MANAGER, the CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE PRESS, Post Box 36, Lahore
T 3137

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Standard Cinematograph Machines

Double outfits being sold at specially reduced prices.

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The Best In The World

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M W5.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, Bombay 1.—Classes to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College from 20th June, 1931. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
E

ENGLAND RETURNED EDUCATIONIST gives PRIVATE TUITION. Results Guaranteed. Moderate Charges. Apply sharp Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 5154

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can mawe you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

MALKU SAIBU BABIL TRUST FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Trustees of the above fund invite application for two scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telegu Munurwar Community who are studying for civil engineering or in the Victoria Technical Institute Bombay or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1931. Dr. V. G. AKULA, G.B. V. C. Veterinary Surgeon, For Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
E 3116

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN thousands monthly through New York Cotton specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure New York closing figure. Profit Guaranteed. Opposite "Pigeons and," Mint Road.
P R5231

AMERICAN COTTON FREE PUBLIC TRIAL FREE!—Guaranteed best results with sure profits! Daily two figures printed forecasts for full week given free to anybody on payment of only one Rupee for printing and advertisement expenses incurred. Don't miss this golden opportunity! Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R5243

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WANTED—ENQUIRIES re. sale or purchase of properties, also re. investments or borrowings of money to any amounts on properties, shares, states' revenues, jewellery, etc. Apply P. B. MEHTA. No. 60, Medows Street.
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	Per column inch. per insertion.
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Three—Reciprocating COMPOUND BELLISS and MORCOM HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENCLOSED TYPE ENGINES with Automatic Forced Lubricator directly coupled to Crompton & Company's Shunt Wound, one 50 K.W. Generators, complete with Switchboard and the necessary instruments. Starting Throttle and Exhaust Valves and Steam Separator with Steam Traps will also be supplied with the Engines.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
3152

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND D. C. CEILING and TABLE FANS and MOTORS at Cheap Rates. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
3153

NOTICE

MR. BABOO RATHOD is now no more in our employ and has no right to receive money or to do anything on our behalf.

B. VISHRAM & CO.,
Bombay, 9-6-31.
R5242.

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Annexe Building, upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant for the purchase of old records which can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, T. B.
3150

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE

RE: SALE OF YARN BALES AND OTHER GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites offers for the purchase of the following goods, lying at the Manockjee, the Bomanjee and the Dinshaw Petit Mills. The goods can be inspected at the Mills. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June, 1931, at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

(1) Yarn in bundles, in bales and loose, (cross-reeled grey and dyed), (2) Hosiery and Thread (3) Stores and Chemicals (4) Unserviceable Spare Parts, Bevel Wheels, Pulleys, etc.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3131

NOTICE

Post — STENOGRAPHER.
Salary — Upto Rs. 900/- according to qualifications. Must be graduate in English and speed 180 to 200 words a minute. An Indian with Hindi Qualifications will be preferred.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Rajendra Dev of Alwar.
3100

Public Notices

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. P. 2509 for four Part Paid Shares Nos. 100609/12 in the Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Register), originally issued in the name of Charles Angelo Jones and last endorsed to V. Narasima Chari has been LOST. Due notice thereof has been given to the said Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

V. NARASIMA CHARI,
18, Residency Bazaars,
Hyderabad, Deccan.
3149

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2626/M. V. of 1931.

Owners of motor vehicles, bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and required to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 1st of July, 1931, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturdays on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The Fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and

Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz., 31st August 1931. If presented after the 31st August 1931 the full registration fee will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and

Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

Registration Discs should not be sent.

Motor owners in the mofussil are advised that if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the chalans passed by the Treasury officers to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, along with their registration certificates.

Those who cannot find it convenient to pay the renewal fee into a Treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, by Money Order, mentioning the correct number of the motor vehicle concerned in the money order coupon to avoid all possibilities of error.

Renewal fees should not be sent in notes or coin and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in registered or insured letters.

Cheques forwarded in payment of the renewal fees should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing out of the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendents of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
3145

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2749 in respect of 15 Ordinary shares Nos. 15056 to 15070 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Dawood Lambate, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 15th June, 1931. 3148

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 202 of 1931.

(1) TOKERSEY DEVSEY, (2) NIHALCHAND TOKERSEY, (3) RAMNIKLAL TOKERSEY, (4) SEVANTILAL TOKERSEY, (5) MANHARLAL TOKERSEY, (6) VALLABHDAS NARANJI TOKERSEY. The last four being minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend the said Tokersey Devsey. All of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, carrying on Joint family business under the name, style and firm of Tokersey Devsey and Sons at Gulalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) PARAMJI SORABJI, (2) CAWASJI SORABJI, Both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, doing business at Darukhana, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of February, 1931, it was ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,127-3-0 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of movable property dated the 16th day of March 1931 the following moveable property belonging to the abovenamed First-Defendant namely, Fire-wood 2 pairs of scales with weights, 1 wooden Pechi, 11 large and small Iron wedges, 4 weights, 3 axes with handles and 11 without handles, 1 pair of scales, etc., were attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of movable property dated 20th day of May, 1931, sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the firewood depot No. 25, at Margaon, Lakri Bunder, without the Fort, the aforesaid movable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, Interest, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's Poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1931.

PHIROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3130

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NATHMAL MOOLCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described free from all incumbrances by an agreement, dated the 12th day of June, 1931.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property described below either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, use, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of 2nd Carpenter Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasuring 153-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1906; New No. 9340; Old Survey No. 524; New Survey No. 5270 and Cadastral Survey No. 2966, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6614 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Morarji; on or towards the West by the property of Khatry Deokorbai; on or towards the North by the second Carpenter Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Bandoo and others and are now occupied by the Vendor through his tenants.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1931.

CHANDWALLA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3151.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JIWAJI HASSANALLI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Kamatipura 5th Street and Stable street of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2225 square yards or thereabouts out of which 490 2/9 sq. yds. are of Quit and Ground rent tenure and the remaining 1734 7/9 square yards are Sanadi part whereof is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3046 and 4891 and the remaining portion is registered under Collector's Old Nos. 3244, 3245, 3246, and 4891 and the whole plot bears Collector's New Nos. 9968, Old Survey Nos. 4428, 1, and 2/2828, 2829, 4402, 4485, New Survey No. 5689 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 894-95 and 1453 at 1459 and Street Nos. 18 and 32, 33 at 41 and 6-6A Stable Street and 5th Kamatipura Street and 3rd Kamatipura Street and Cadastral Survey No. 778 of Byculla Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly partly by the property of Purchaser Khetsey and partly by Government vacant Ground and now by the Stable Street, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the said Kamatipura 5th Street, and on or towards the South by the properties belonging to Sawaram Purshotam and Dwarkadas Bewji.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3147

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR, ON THE MAIN POONA-MAHABLESHWAR ROAD, AND NEAR THE CLUB HOUSE, AND KNOWN AS "THE ROSARY" AND "OCTAGON."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1686 of 1930, (H.H. Wadia and another vs. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 19th May, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

ALL that piece of Leasehold land together with two furnished bungalows and out-houses standing thereon situate on Mahableshwar Hill, and known as "The Rosary" and "Octagon" and admeasuring about 30 gunthas and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by the road going to St. James' Cottage, on the North by the property bearing Revision Survey No. 103 and foot-path and on the South by Public Road.

N.B.—The properties are open to inspection and intending Purchasers now at Mahableshwar are requested to see the bungalows by applying to Mali on the premises.

The annual ground rent is Rs. 7-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver or his Attorneys Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHAMPION RACE HORSE—"RABDAN."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 357 of 1931 (Dayabhai vs. Elis H. Gazala) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises of Messrs. J. Crawford & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Bellasis Road:—

One Champion Punchkalyan chestnut Arab entire Race-Horse —"Rabdan" with splendid performances since 1927 practically sound for racing, and suitable for stud purposes.

For further particulars refer the Racing Calendars from 1927 to 1930.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KOLI KALYAN, KURLA, AND OLD KURLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim vs. Bai Bibibai and others) and pursuant to directions given under the decree dated the 6th February, 1931, and Consent Judge's Order dated the 10th April, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 4th July next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—Firstly.—ALL those pieces of land together with the tenements, messuages and buildings or chawls known as Tannery Buildings, standing thereon, situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, bearing Original Survey No. 112, Pot No. 18, etc., Falni No. 5, etc., Revision Survey No. 112, Hissa No. 18, etc., Old No. 129, 130, Municipal No. 64 and admeasuring about 2754 square yards, but according to the Conveyance, dated 18th July, 1928 about 2567 squareyards, and assessment Rs. 1-2-9 and bounded on the East by the property bearing No. 100, Hissa No. 10; on the West by the property bearing Survey No. 112, Hissa No. 12, etc.; on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 110, Hissa No. 10 and on the South by Survey No. 112, Hissa No. 20, and 8 part and beyond that by road.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece of Leasehold land together with the foundation standing thereon situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, bearing Survey No. 110, Falni No. 10 (Hissa No. 10) and Hissa No. 13, Area Feet 75 x 75 and bounded on the East, West and North by the land of Kurla Khot, Estate and on the South by Public Road and beyond that Karkhana (Tannery) belonging to Harakhlal Sheth.

On the same day at 5 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—Firstly.—ALL those pieces of land together with messuages, tenements, called Shed Structures and Buildings, standing thereon, situate at Bazar Ward Kurla, bearing Entry No. D-1463, etc., Survey No. 5, etc., Hissa No. 10/1, etc., admeasuring about 27 gunthas, Assessment Rs. 2-14-6, bearing Municipal Nos. 32, etc. and bounded on the East by the properties of Karimbux Shaikh Jumaan and Lalji Karimbux and the property of Jetha Bhawan Kumbhar; on the West by the land of Kurla Khot rented to Hassan Nana and beyond that of Hassan Nana's land; on the North by Old Agra Road and on the South by the estate belonging to Kurla Khot and beyond that Tank.

Secondly.—ALL that piece of vacant Leasehold land situate at Bazar Ward Kurla, bearing Survey No. 6, Hissa No. 3 (part) admeasuring about 5276 sq. feet, and bounded on the East by the land of Hissa No. 1/2 of Survey No. 6, belonging to Hassan Nana and Jetha Bhagwan; on the West by the land bearing Hissa No. 3 of Survey No. 6 belonging to Kurla Khot, on the North by the Old Agra Road, and on the South by the property bearing Hissa No. 1 of Survey No. 6 belonging to Kurla Khot.

LOT NO. 3.—Firstly.—ALL that undivided one half share of the Plaintiff Abdul Karim Fakirmahomed and the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Sulleman in all those pieces of land situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, bearing Survey Original Survey Nos. 73, etc. Pot Nos. 3 etc. Falni No. 30, etc. Revision Survey Nos. 73, etc., Hissa No. 3, etc., admeasuring about 4-17 gunthas, and assessment Rs. 17-13-6.

Secondly.—ALL that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces of land situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, bearing Original Survey No. 75, Revision Survey No. 75, Pot No. 4, etc. Falni No.——, Hissa No.——, admeasuring about 5960 sq. yards, assessment Rs. 5-4-6.

Thirdly.—ALL that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Sulleman in all those pieces of land situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, bearing Original Survey No. 74, etc. Revision Survey No. 75, etc. Pot No. 1, etc. Falni No.——, Hissa No.——, admeasuring about 1936, 1089, 3872, 636 and 2602 sq. yards respectively and assessment Rs. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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Trade & Finance.

—:o:—

Further Contraction Of Currency.

GILT EDGED MARKET WEEK

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Bombay, June 12.

Money market ruled distinctly quiet during the week with call funds placed as low as 3½ per cent. To-day however the rate rose to 4 per cent on payment for Treasury Bills. It is the first time during the current year that short loans have been quoted so low and may be attributed to the large excess of treasury bill maturities over renewals coupled with waning trade demand. Maturities aggregated Rs. 646 lacs, excluding the large block of Rs. 277 lacs falling due between the 11th and 16th, while renewals amounted to Rs. 400.50 lacs. The trace demand has fallen by Rs. 37.31 lacs. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank reveals that Government have repaid one million to the Bank of London, thus completely liquidating their temporary borrowing from that institution. Government have to-day contracted Rs. 3 crores of currency against rupee securities. The total contraction for the fiscal year amounts to Rs. 15 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 4 per cent. and six months 3½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th June 1931 shows a small reduction of Rs. 9.10 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 15,58,93,000 as compared with 11.79 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.76, an increase of 0.08 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 106.90 lacs and by Rs. 34.35 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are slightly up by Rs. 29.33 lacs Government deposits have declined by Rs. 18.45 lacs to Rs. 16.35 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 70.36 lacs to Rs. 65.04 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

There was continued weakness in the gilt-edged market with fairly erratic fluctuations in 3½ per cent Paper which after losing about 12 annas to Rs. 59-12 closed at Rs. 60. The uncertainty surrounding the issue of the new rupee loan, discouraging advices from London and the continued absorption of funds in treasury bills account for the present situation. Business however, is not considerable with holders unwilling to part at the prevailing low rates and buyers adopting the policy of waiting. A fair amount of business is reported to have passed in 5 per cent 1929-47 loan and it may be pointed out that this issue carried a sinking fund provision. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan after touching Rs. 99-11 closed at Rs. 99-14. 1933 loan is quoted at Rs. 99-13 and 1939-44 loan at Rs. 93-4. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 remained unchanged at Rs. 100-4, and 1932 bonds declined to Rs. 101. 6 per cent 1933-36 loan is quoted at one anna discount. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan shows no change at Rs. 104. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan eased further to Rs. 74-6 and 1934-37 to Rs. 88-14. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan closed at Rs. 82-5 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-10.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 9th June. Total amounts offered were Rs. 52,50,000, Rs. 11,75,000 and Rs. 1,85,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-0 received approximately 56 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 52,50,000, Rs. 7,75,000 and Rs. 1,39,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4/14/9 and Rs. 5/10/10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 10th June to Monday, the 15th June 1931, at Rs. 96/4/6, 97/9/6 and Rs. 98/10/0 per cent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months bills sold from 4th June to 8th June amounted to Rs. 3,75,000, Rs. 31,50,000 and Rs. 1,65,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 16th June. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 19th instant. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 7th June 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 84.35 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs 155.63 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion have both increased by Rs. 18.53 lacs to Rs. 119.79 crores and by Rs. 11.71 lacs to Rs. 7.95 crores respectively. Gold bullion has further increased by Rs. 24.98 lacs to Rs. 20.45 crores. Securities in India show a rise of Rs. 29.08 lacs to Rs. 7.42 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.52 as against 95.38 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Extremely dull conditions characterised sterling exchange with business of a hand to mouth nature. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-3|4d. with buyers at 1s. 5-25|32d. and it is generally believed that Government have sold sterling during the week. Export bills are scarce and money is comparatively cheap, while the demand for remittances appears to be on the increase. Banks are unwilling sellers for forward deliveries owing to absence of cover. The following rates obtained at the close:—Up to 20th June 1|5-3|4; 21st June to 15th July 1|5-23|32; 16th July to 15th August 1|5-11|16 and 16th to 31st August 1|5-21|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at dollars 4.86-9|16 declining at the close to 4.86-5|16 French Francs appreciated slightly from 124.28 to 124.21. The Belga was stationary at 34.92 and the Italian lirs at 92.90.

A press communique of the 9th instant states that the total remittanseeds to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 6th June amounted to £6,750,000 representing the transfer from the Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve, this £3000 are utilised on account of sales of sterling, effected during the week ending 6th June 1931.

GOLD.

A steadier tone was manifest in the gold market particularly for forward deliveries which are quoted about half to one anna higher than last week's closing due to weaker exchange. The daily offtake, however still remains small at 3 to 4000 tolas, with stock estimated at 1-1|4 lacs tolas, but amounts tendered to the Mint are getting reduced in size and total to Rs. 24.98 lakhs during the week ending 7th June. The price of ready gold was stationary at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola. In London the quotation for gold improved to 84s. 11-1|2d. The price of sovereigns kept steady, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-9-0 and delivery 29th June at Rs. 13-0-3. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready; Rs. 21-4-0; 21-3-6 for 1st June settlement, Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 30th June settlement and Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 30th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £6,200. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 402,205 in bar and coin. There is no shipment from London to India this week.

SILVER.

After showing some resistence last week, silver prices gave way following advices from foreign markets and ready lost 10 annas to Rs. 41-13 per 100 tolas with a slight reaction towards the close on bear covering. Interbazaar business however was not large and was mainly confined to carry-over operations owing to settlement. Ready commands a premium of about 8 annas over the August settlement and may be attributed to a fair demand for purposes of trade and settlement of 190 bars a day and a comparatively small supply of 1600 bars. It is however reported that large supplies amounting to over 3 million ounces are "en-route" from New York to Bombay. The outlook of the market seems to be poor. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1|2-1|4d. to 1s. 2-1|16d. but closed at 1s. 2-3|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12--3|8d. and 12-3|16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-7 and Rs. 41-13 for ready and 6th June settlement, Rs. 42-3 and Rs. 41-9 for 6th July settlement and Rs. 41-11 and Rs. 41-7 for 3rd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £61,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £81,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 606 bars and Rs. 710,010 in coin. This week a shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SHARES.

Owing to the June settlement being in progress the share market remained open to business for only three days during the week. Prices were lower than last week owing to absence of buyers. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 668-12-661|4; Century Rs. 325nd. 322|8nd. Central India Rs. 325d.-322|8d; Crescent Rs. 62|8-57|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 455-341|4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 138|12-137|8; Indore Malwa Rs. 345-343|12; Kohinoor Rs. 127|8-122|8; New Great Rs. 130-126|4, Pearls Rs. 217|8-215; Simplex Rs. 56|4-55; and Swadeshi Rs. 270-267|8.

The miscellaneous section ruled easy with the exception of Alcocks which rose from Rs. 192|8 to Rs. 207|8. Tata Iron Ordys. maintained the level of Rs. 20, while Dfds. declined from Rs. 265 to Rs. 258|12. Tata Hydro eased from Rs. 104-1 to Rs. 103-2 and Tata Power from Rs. 410 to Rs. 392|8. Andhra Valleys kept steady at Rs. 552|8. Bombay Burmah shares declined from Rs. 400 to Rs. 387|8, Bombay Trams from Rs. 111|4 to Rs. 109|6 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 176|4 to Rs. 173-12. Cement shares also were quiet, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12-2 and Indian Cements at Rs. 145. Ktni Ordys. lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 with defds. unchanged at Rs. 575. Among railways there was a notable fall in Hoshiarpur from Rs. 75 to Rs. 60. Other shares showed little or no change.

Imperial Bank shares improved slightly to Rs. 1055, while Contributories declined to Rs. 253|12. Bank of India shares were unmoved at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14-8.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, June 10.

The continued heavy decline in New York has been seriously affecting our market very unfavourably and has been producing constant lack of confidence in the present level of prices of all Cotton yarns, whether Indian or foreign. There has been practically no demand for any yarns even Indian except of a retail charaacter and that too sufficient for the immediate requirements of the consumers. As a matter of fact dealers and consumers have no faith in the present level of prices and so long as the cotton prices do not become more settled and do not become more steady no buying is likely to be in evidence. It seems as if there has been a strike of buyers during the last few days and the phenomenal decline in New York has considerably aggravated the situation and dealers have been losing very heavily in their present holdings and some of them are even inclined to let go their stocks at heavy loss, but the moment they come out as seller buyers are found no more in any big quantities. The turnover consequently is very limited and on the whole the position is very unsatisfactory from a trading point of view. The future tendency is yet bearish and everything will much more depend upon the future course of Cotton prices in New York. Monsoon is also fast approaching and it is but natural that buying will be more restricted in the next few weeks and consumers will wait for the course of the Monsoon before making any fresh purchases.

ENGLISH YARNS

Prices in Manchester are very unsettled and it is reported that some distressed sales are being made at verf low prices on account of Manchester spinners or shippers and this has been creating nervousness in the local market and prices have been going down every day in stocks to the heavy loss of the dealers. No fresh business in the present circumstances is possible.

JAPANESE YARNS

There is a limited demand in this class of yarns for which also prices have gone down to some extent. Forward business has been practically nil in as much as buyers are afraid of further decline in prices as a result of drop in cotton.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Dealers report very small sales in this class of yarns during the week and what little is sold is of inferior qualities such as 5th and 4th qualities of cheap grade yarns. On account of very keen competition of Japanese Tafetta cloth consumers all over the country are not in a position to pay any higher prices for their purchases of Artificial Silk yarns and naturally therefore sales of good qualities have been very small and the future tendency of the market is very uncertain at present.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills find it extremely difficult to meet the market in their ideas of price particularly in coarse counts on account of very high prices that they are compelled to pay for cotton suitable for such counts whereas the market is nervous and seriously affected by the heavy decline in New York, and in the local cotton market. During the week therefore no business of importance in Indian yarn has been arranged except that some small lots have been done for Rangoon and Punjab markets. As for other markets there has been very small demand and business has been done only in negligible quantities. There have been yet various reports about disturbances in Burma and also in U. P. and several other places, but on the whole the situation has been slowly improving and everybody is now waiting for a favourable Monsoon which if realized, we think, business will again be resumed on a satisfactory scale.

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Study the unique features of Willys 6 Trucks ..... and you prove for yourself that Willys 6 Trucks offer a sound investment for your business requirements.

TRUCKS

TRUCKS

1 Chassis—the sturdy Alloy-Steel Frame—is very carefully built to meet Indian conditions. It has less wear and tear and hence fewer parts to replace.

2 High compression ENGINE developing 65 H.P. at 3200 R.P.M. provides for ample reserve power over rough roads and steep hills in the districts.

3 The heavy counter balanced crankshaft running in large bearings ensures smoothness and long life, the camshaft drive is by silent chain.

4 Axles, Semi-floating type rear axle with heavy spiral bevelgears and front axle made to withstand the greatest of impacts due to bad road conditions.

5 Single plate dry disc clutch.

6 Large mechanical type four wheelbrakes afford maximum driving safety.

7 Finger Tip Control malleable iron wheels with demountable rims, the long semi-elliptic springs, Timken Roller bearings in wheels and steering knuckle all taken together make for a reliable Truck suitable for every business.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT GLADLY ARRANGED

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BENGAL NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE—DR. ANSARI TO PRESIDE.

—:o:—

Women's Society For Practical Vocational Training.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

It is reported that the Bengal Ordinance prisoners in the Presidency Jail (Calcutta) are not receiving any of their friends and relatives as a protest against certain ill-treatment in Jail. On Sunday last a gentleman went to see Sj. Purna Chandra Das, formerly Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and now an Ordinance prisoner in the Presidency Jail, but he could not see him.

NIKHIL BANGA JATIYA NARI SAMGHA.

On behalf of the Nikhil Banga Jatiya Nari Samgha a newly founded women's organization, Sjkta. Urmila Devi, a prominent Congress worker, has issued an appeal in the course of which she says: "To-day we women are in need of an all-round education comprising politics sociology, economics and diverse other subjects. Women can no longer live the life of a parasite. . . So the first thing to be learnt is self-reliance which is never taught within the four walls of our schools and colleges. . . . We are badly in need of such a form of education as gives us practical vocational training and a thorough knowledge of civic and political rights and duties. We must find our place in society and politics among the women of other nations of the world. The Nikhil Banga Jatiya Nari Samgha has come into existence for propagating this sort of education in its manifold aspects. . . Women will henceforth stand on their own legs and will solve their own problems. They will come out in their own glory and stand side by side with men acting as their partners in all activities of life."

Nationalist Muslims of Bengal will hold a conference of their own. It will be held at Faridpur (East Bengal). Dr. Ansari, President of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, who was invited to preside over the conference, has accepted the invitation. Many prominent leaders including Mr. Sherwani, Dr. Mahmood, Maulana Kifayatullah, Dr. Alam, and Choudhry Khaliquzzaman have been invited to attend. A strong Reception Committee has been formed.

Acute famine has made its appearance in the district of Pabna (North Bengal), specially in Serajgunj Sub-Division of the district. People are in extreme distress and thousands are going without proper food. Relief work which is already being done in the affected area is not at all proportionate to the demand. A committee has been formed in Calcutta for collecting funds for further relief.

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta opened the Swadeshi Market.
—M. S. Sundar Sarma.

KHADI INCREASE: CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN EARNEST.

—:o:—

Incident Of Pandit Jawaharlal's Visit To Trivandrum.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 9.

Mr. R. V. Sarma, the local Organizing Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association has published a statement giving details of production and sale of khadi in Kerala. At present khadi is manufactured in two places, Payyanur in Malabar and Nagercoil in Travancore. The following is a statement of sales in different towns:—

Towns	Sales for 1929-1930. 1 year	Sales of 1930-1931. 6 months
Calicut	17,120	8,600
Palghat	17,020	9,900
Ernakulam	13,814	7,700
Trivandrum	27,375	20,700

There is a very notable increase in sales during the six months in 1930-31, while it is considerably increasing ever since.

PANDIT'S INCIDENT.

Apropos of the report of the unhappy incident that took place at Trivandrum during Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to that city, it is stated that the Fort Gate was usually kept closed at certain hours and no prince or peasant is admitted through the gate during those hours. Many persons and even some papers have contrasted the unhappy Trivandrum incident with the magnificent reception of Mysore as representing the political outlook of two native states.

I.S.P.C. EXECUTIVE AND WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Secretary I.S.P.C. Bombay writes:—

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in Birla House on the 11th instant at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, when 42 members were present. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Twenty-five more members were co-opted by the Committee as required by resolution No. 26 of the Conference.

Mr. Durlabhjee Umedchand was elected Treasurer and Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, Resident Secretary of the Conference. Messrs. Kakalbhai Kothari, Frankal Munshi, A.V. Patwardhan and R. P. Parsai were elected Provincial Secretaries of Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujerat, Southern Mahratta and Central India States respectively. The Secretary of the Punjab Riyasati Mandal was appointed to be Provincial Secretary for the Punjab States.

MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following were elected members of the Working Committee of the Conference:—

(1) Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, Chairman; (2) Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, General Secretary; (3) Amritlal Sheth, General Secretary; (4) Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary; (5) Durlabhjee Umedchand, Treasurer; (6) Manishanker Trivedi, Resident Secretary; (7) Amritlal Thakkar, (8) Mulraj Karsondas, (9) Laxmidas R. Tairsey, (10) Seth Govindlal Pitty, (11) Rangildas Kapadia, (12) Niranjan Sharma Ajit, (13) Jamnadas M. Mehta, (14) D.V. Gokhale and (15) C.J. Sutaria.

The Working Committee was empowered to appoint the remaining provincial secretaries. The Resident Secretary was asked to be in charge of States not placed under the charge of a Provincial Secretary.

The Working Committee was authorised to investigate the conditions of some select States as decided in Resolution No. 10 of the Conference.

The consideration of the question of publishing some periodical as the organ of the Conference was left to the decision of the Working Committee.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The first meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held at Birla House on Thursday, the 11th inst. at 9 p.m. The following members were present:—

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, A. V. Thakkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Professor Abhyankar, Manishanker Trivedi, Amritlal D. Sheth, Durlabhji Umedchand, Rangildas Kapadia, Balvantray Mehta.

The budgets for the Bombay Central Office, and Gujerat Kathiawar and Cutch, Central India and Rajputana Provincial Offices were submitted and passed.

SCHEME OF BOOKLETS.

The scheme for the preparation and publication of booklets about the conditions of the people in some select States on the model of the Jamnagar Pamphlet was approved; a Committee to carry out this work was appointed and necessary funds for the same were sanctioned.

The consideration of the question of sending a deputation to England was postponed to the next meeting.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN INLAND POSTAL PARCEL RATES.

Bombay Shroff Association's Protest.

The Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association, has addressed the following letter to The Secretary, The Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, on the Subject of Proposed enhancement in the rates of inland postal parcels:

I am directed by the Committee of my Association to protest against the proposed enhancement in the existing rate of 3 annas to 4 annas to be effective from 16th of this month for inland postal parcels exceeding 20 tolas and for every 40 tolas or fraction thereof, but not exceeding 440 tolas in weight.

My Committee have to point out that Government are well aware of the serious nature of the present depression and the necessity of providing relief to trade and business. They are therefore surprised to learn that Government should impose fresh burdens which are sure to react unfavourably on trade and business and general economic conditions of the country. The action of the Government in enhancing rates for inland postal parcels in wake of the recent increase in the price of one anna embossed square and commercial envelopes and the fee for certificate of posting is sure to create deep resentment and discontent in the commercial community. The Commercial community is naturally perturbed that this policy of Government if pursued further may even lead to increase in rates of other articles handled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It is therefore necessary that Government should cry a halt at this policy and make up deficits by retrenchment rather than by adding burdens on trade and business which they can ill afford to bear. My Committee therefore strongly urge Government to take into consideration wider interests of trade and business and withdraw the proposed enhancement in the rates of inland postal parcels.

Rugby.—The Parliamentary Labour Party held a special meeting on Thursday to consider the first report of the Royal Commission on unemployment benefit. The Prime Minister and Mr. Henderson both made statements. Several questions were answered and the meeting expressed confidence in the way the Government were dealing with the matter.—B. O. W.

Let Lancashire Ponder Awhile!

The following letter about Indian boycott from Mr. K. C. Mazumdar appears in "The Spectator" received by last mail:—

However sorry one may feel that the Indian boycott of foreign cloth hits Lancashire hard, it cannot be said that the motive behind the boycott is either improper or unnatural. It now reads like a legend that at one time India produced enough cloth not only to meet her own needs but also for export. As Gandhi says, it is the duty of every civilized country to produce sufficient cloth to cover its shame. Again, the contention is not true that the loss of trade to Lancashire will only enrich the Bombay mill-owners and will not improve the lot of the peasants about whom Gandhi is so concerned. Many a poverty-stricken Indian village is already in a smiling condition as the result of the revival of hand-spinning. Besides, the profits made by the Bombay mill-owners will at least partially circulate in India, and to that extent benefit the people. Only the other day not a few people here complained of Englishmen having bought the Irish Hospital Sweepstake tickets on the ground that several hundred thousands of English money had left the country. India's chronic poverty and her rapidity growing population are serious problems facing us today. All thinking Indians must now concentrate on three things: (1) Limitation of population, (2) economic uplift, and (3) mass education. The greatness of a nation depends less on the quantity of its population than on its efficiency. We hope that Lancashire will try to put herself in our position. She will then see that we are only trying to do what she or any other country would do in similar circumstances.

PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT MADE EASY.

The Registrar Co-operative Societies in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner has prepared a scheme, according to which Co-operative Credit Societies are to be started in different Wards for the Workers and Halalkhors of the Municipality. As a preliminary stage for this propaganda meetings are being arranged in different centres to explain to the workers the principles of Co-operative Movement, and the advantages which they will derive. On Wednesday last a meeting of such a nature was held in B Ward Staff. Mr. Husen Shah, the Assistant Health Officer explained to the workers the scheme, and the basis of work. Mr. P. R. Mulay, the Propaganda Officer of the Co-operative Institute, delivered a lecture on the importance of the Co-operative Movement and the advantages the workers would derive from the formation of such societies, by which the workers would be free from their heavy burden of debts, and able to lead to a decent life in the near future. The lecturer exhorted the audience to consider the movement as one which has power to improve their condition from all points of view, and requested them to agree to join the scheme which is now afloat.

Kodak Competition Winners.

Mr. S. J. Kharegat, of Bombay, has won the grand prize and a class prize in the competition organised by Messrs. Kodak Limited, for amateur photographers in India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Aden. He gets Rs. 2,500 in cash and an artistic medal as the grand prize and Rs. 500 in cash as the first prize in one of the classes.

The snapshot submitted by Mr. Kharegat, the grand prize-winner, was that of a group of a fisherman and his family round a fish basket on the sea shore at Juhu near Bombay.

Besides the grand prize, altogether there are six class prizes and for each class again, there are three prizes, first, second, third and six consolation prizes. Prizes will be awarded of the value of Rs. 500, Rs. 250, Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 each respectively. The following is the result of the competition as declared by the Judges:—

CLASS A:—(1) Mrs. A. Mary Farquharson of Darjeeling; 2, Mr. M. Parekh of Jamnagar and 3, Mr. G. Burroughs of Kandy.

CLASS B:—(1) Mr. Adam F. Laljee of Bombay, 2. Mr. Apurba G Mukherjee of Calcutta and 3, Mr. J. Anderson of Rawalpindi.

CLASS C:—(1) Mr. S. J. Kharegat of Bombay (who is also the grand prize-winner), 2 Mr. S. Venkatesh of Bombay, and 3, Mr. N. B. Gooper of Bombay.

CLASS D:—(1). Mr. J. N. Unwalla of Bombay, 2. Mr. A. W. S. Barnard of Karachi, and 3. Miss R. J. Dalal of Bombay.

CLASS E:—(1) Miss E. Harvey of Rawalpindi, 2 Mr. P. J. C. Durrant of Matale, Ceylon, and 3, Mrs. Helen Burretto of Bombay.

CLASS F:—(1) Miss Myra Harmer of Murree, 2. Mr. F. R. Ratnagar of Bombay, and (3) Mr. K. A Sankaran of Salem (Madras Presidency).

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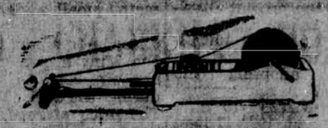

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(Sd.) C. F. LEO, Consul-General.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. H. M. V. Gramophone Co's. sponsored programme.

5 p.m.—Talk on 'First Lessons in Music' by Vatsalabai Dhamapurker (in Marathi).

7 p.m.—Miss Lakdawala's classical music; and Pandit Madhavlal's sitar solo.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:—Dr. Jal Dastur C Pavry, will, under the auspices of the Cama Oriental Institute, deliver a public lecture on "Mithridates, the First, King of Parthia", at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road) on Monday (22nd inst.) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Jal Dastur Khurshedji E. Pavri, will preside.

ST. ANTHONY'S CENTENARY: The 7th centenary of St. Anthony of Padua's death will be celebrated in different parts of the world. The Instituto Luso-Indiano, Bombay, will hold in their hall at Dabul, Girgaum Road, on the 21st inst. at 5-30 p.m. an Academic Session in honour of the Saint's centenary, His Excellency the Arichbishop of Bombay presiding. The chief speakers on the occasion will be Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, Very Rev. V. Gracias, D.D. and Prof. F. Correa Afonso.

LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND: Poor students (males as well as females) of the Telagu and Raojin Vanjari community who are strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the Lingubai Education Fund shall so apply to the Managing Trustee, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar at 69, 3rd Kamatipura Bombay 8, on a printed form before the 20th instant. The said forms can be had on application.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE:—Under the auspices of the above League a class in First-aid to the injured will be conducted on Saturdays at 6-30 a.m. at Dr. Athavle's Hospital by Dr. V. P. Kamat, commencing from the 20th inst. Members of the League desirous of attending the class this term should give their names to Dr. Kamat forthwith.

TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—During the last month of May 1931 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1176. Among them the number of new admission was 256.

FOUND:—A season ticket between Musjid and Kurla has been found at Crawford market. The owner should identify and take it away from the Rose Pharmacy, Ratan House, Tribhuwan Road, Bombay No. 4.

FOUND:—R. Nunes, c/o Kodak Ltd., Wholesale Couter, has found a bunch of keys in front of Kodak House and the owner would get it if he would apply to the above-mentioned address or call it at any time between 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

DESH SAVIKA SANGH: A meeting of all picketing sevikas will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhav Baug. In case it is raining hard meeting will not be held.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on the 15th July. The membership roll closes on the 20th inst. at 6 p.m. Time and place for the meeting will be announced later.

YOUTH LEAGUE STUDY CLASS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a study class will be conducted by Mr. A. V. Kanekar on "Political Economy" at the Youth League Headquarters, Mhatre's Building, Chaupatty at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday).

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy Elected President.

At the election of the office bearers for the current year of The Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors, Bombay, the only all-India body of qualified professional Accountants and Auditors in this country, Mr. Kaikhosru N. Chandabhoy, B. A., Government Certified Auditor, has been elected President of the Society.

Mr. Chandabhoy is the first Indian Auditor who has been elected to this office.

HELP THE STARVING KANARA PEASANT.

RS. 30,000 REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

Appeal To Karnatak Residents.

"The crisis in Kanara" was the subject on which speeches were delivered by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Hardikar and others before the Karnatak residents, Saturday evening at the Jinnah Hall, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presiding.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas the ryots of Sirsi and Siddapur have been struck very hard on account of the abnormal fall in prices of garden produce and whereas they have been suffering on account of the unsympathetic attitude of revenue officials and whereas some of the ryots being actually on the point of starvation, it is necessary to organise relief immediately.

"Resolved that a committee called Kanara Relief Committee be appointed to collect funds for relief in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District.

TALE OF THEIR WOES.

In moving the above resolution, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande recounted the miserable condition of the agriculturists of Sirsi and Siddapur, to which they had been reduced owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the revenue officers and also due to the depredations of elephants and wild boars. The peasants were further hard hit by the fall in prices of garden produce. Consequent upon the repressive policy of the local authorities 80 attachments in Siddapur and 60 in Sirsi had been carried out. Inquiries showed that 2,000 agriculturists in Siddapur and 500 in Sirsi needed immediate relief. It was quite necessary that relief work should be carried on for four months during the monsoon.

Sjt. M. R. Divekar addressed the gathering in Kanarese. The speaker emphasised on the gravity of the situation and appealed for funds to institute immediate relief.

WHAT WOMEN HAD DONE.

Smt. Umabai in urging the necessity of immediate relief, narrated the brave part the fifty women of Sirsi and Siddapur had taken during the Forest Satyagraha last year by cutting sandal wood from the forest. These brave though illiterate women had shown to the whole of India that they were not lagging behind the educated Desh Sevikas of Bombay.

Shrimati Sitabai Ballvalli made an eloquent appeal to the Karnatakis in Bmobay not to forget their own poor, but patriotic brethren in the district of their birth in their grave need.

Dr. Hardikar uttered a note of warning that the present committee, which was no doubt a big one, should not wait long in instituting the work of relief, as the grave situation required urgent attention. The speaker estimated the total amount of money required for the purpose at about Rs 30,000, which amount the Karnatakis should subscribe within a short period.

WHAT HE SAW.

After the resolution was unanimously adopted, Seth Jamnalalji in winding up said that during his last visit to Karnatak, he had witnessed with his own eyes that the agriculturists had been hard hit by the repressive policy of the Government and by the fall in prices of agricultural produce. The speaker appealed to the residents Karnataka to make a good beginning by subscribing liberally.

Marathi Actor Honoured

Shanker Joshi of the Deshbandhu Natak Company, who was presented a medal by Sjt. Subash Bose on Wednesday at Bombay Theatre.

MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

Government Resolution On Cotton Committee Report

"EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION TO REMAIN INTACT"

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN JULY.

The following is Government resolution on the Report of the Cotton Contract Acts Committee:—

The Governor in Council desires to make it clear in the first place that the expression of a desire to control the Cotton trade by legislative enactment has come from the general trade itself. This alone, in the opinion of Government, can justify the interference of Government with the free course of trade. The corollary follows that the Trade must make it abundantly evident that there is substantial unanimity among the various communities and associations dealing with various aspects of the trade, as to the form which such control shall take.

The Governor in Council is satisfied that the Committee have proved their contention that the control of forward trading ought to be in the hands of an Association representing all the interests involved, and that it would be unsafe to permit more than one authority to regulate these speculative transactions. Subsequent enquiry has confirmed the view that there is substantial unanimity upon this point.

REGULATING FORWARD BUSINESS.

Government therefore accepts this recommendation of the Committee.

There are two ways in which this recommendation can be put into force. One is that proposed by the Committee, viz., that forward trading shall be permissible only between members of the Association, and that other forward contracts shall be made illegal, and such contracting parties be made punishable at law. This procedure would in itself prevent the formation of any other Association for the purpose of controlling or dealing in such contracts. The other would be to permit such trading among non-members, provided that the contracts are made subject to the bye-laws of the Association, so far as these can be made binding under the ordinary law on non-members, and to declare contracts inconsistent with such bye-laws void. This is the effect of the existing law. It would be necessary further to provide by legislation that any other Association formed for the ostensible purpose of dealing in or controlling forward contracts shall be illegal.

The object of the Committee in making their proposal is to meet the existing difficulty that the law has proved inadequate to suppress unlawful speculation in cotton. And if the alternative suggestion would be likely to prove effective, Government would prefer not to put into force the more drastic remedy. There would however be obvious difficulties in suppressing any Association formed for the purpose of controlling operations not in themselves illegal, though they may be not enforceable at law. For this reason Government have decided with some reluctance to accept the recommendationo that forward business shall be done only through the agency of a member of the Association; and to prohibit other forward transactions.

In paragraph 3 of the Report the Committee have recommended that ready business (though not to be confined to members) shall also be compelled to follow the procedure laid down by the Association in its bye-laws. This raises questions of considerable difficulty, in that certain important bye-laws, namely those relating to surveys and arbitrations, cannot presumably be enforced against non-members. Recognising however the desirability of a uniform procedure in these transactions, Government agree that if the Association find it practicable to frame their bye-laws in such a way that the procedure, which it is considered essential for the general good of the trade should be of a prescribed uniformity, can be laid down so as to bind non-members without infringing the provisions of the ordinary law, then authority should be taken by statute to control ready transactions also. The penal clause referred to in paragraph 3 would not however be made applicable to these transactions.

MINORITY PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

Coming to the proposed revised constitution of the Association, Government are at once faced with the difficulty that there is a substantial difference of opinion between sections of the Trade. This being so the condition laid down in the first paragraph above, viz., that to justify the interference of the legislature there must be substantial unanimity, is not fulfilled. Further representations received have confirmed the existence of this difference; and Government are constrained therefore, if they are to put into force the general wish of the Trade to have a single controlling body, to maintain as far as possible the 'status quo', and to restrict their interference to such changes as may command practically unanimous agreement, as first steps towards what the majority consider to be the ideal arrangement. While fully appreciating the expressed desire of the majority to remove the somewhat artificial divisions of the Trade, they see no alternative but to leave to the future the further move forward toward this goal. Meanwhile they interpret the sense of the report to be that the majority would accept the minority recommendations as being a substantial step toward the ideal constitution.

Government therefore propose to accept the proposals of the minority, and, if the hope of the majority that general opinion will have been converted to their view within three or four years is fulfilled, it will be possible to incorporate it in the constitution at the end of this period. With this object in view they propose that the working of the Act shall come under revision at the end of four years.

The other recommendations of the Committee can be dealt with more briefly. They are all such as can more suitably be dealt with by alterations in the bye-laws, power to sanction which Government propose to retain, as in the existing Act.

Recommendation No. 11 naturally follows No. 1, and Government welcome the agreement in this matter, which as Sir Ness Wadia has pointed out in his minute of dissent, has hitherto constituted a considerable anomaly in the administration of the Association. Government have carefully considered the objections raised in the minute of dissent to the decision of the majority that a number of so-called sub-brokers should be admitted to trade in the sing. While unwilling to reject the decision of the Committee, which is obviously of the nature of a compromise, Government realize that the admission of these outsiders is without precedent in other Associations, and may give rise to trouble in the future. They therefore desire that the Association shall consider whether it should not require these sub-brokers to join the Association as Associate Members.

PLEDGE CONTRACTS.

Government recognise the care with which this knotty problem has been once again reviewed. The width of the opposition between the two schools of thought shows no signs of narrowing. It is not possible for Government to interfere in this highly technical question, and they recommend the adoption of the Committee's proposal with effect from the next season. They commend to the consideration of the Association the desire of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that opportunity should be taken from time to time to include in one or other of the Contracts the improved growths introduced and spread by the Agricultural Department and the Indian Central Cotton Committee; and also their comment on Recommendation No. (5) that the opening of New Crop trading only on May 1st unduly restricts trading in the bulk of the Indian crop.

BLIND SURVEYS.

The existing system of arbitration on quality has long been the subject of complaint; and Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the revised system shall be introduced at the earliest opportunity. They are content to leave it to the Association to work out the exact details of the Scheme.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Government interpret the recommendation of the majority to mean that not until one year after the introduction of a Blind Survey system, shall the Association introduce any scheme of certified godowns, and that in the meantime its practicability shall be thoroughly explored, and its relative advantages and disadvantages determined. Government accept this view, and will take steps to add this authority to the powers of the Board to make bye-laws. The only remaining recommendation of public importance is that relating to the control of Option dealings. Sir Ness Wadia has recorded a powerful plea against the recognition of these transactions. The recommendation of the Committee is however supported by the almost unanimous opinion of the Association consulted, that "Teji Mandi" dealings have become to such an extent part and parcel of forward business in Bombay, that it would be impossible for the Association to to suppress them. In these circumstances Government accept the recommendation of the majority, and will require that a special investigation into the effect of the proposed control shall be made at the time of the enquiry into the working of the Act already referred to. To this end it is directed that the Clearing House shall maintain special registers recording the extent of these transactions.

Recommendation No. 12 requiring that the Board themselves shall fix differences has been the subject of some adverse criticism, and Government desire therefore that the Association shall consider this recommendation before incorporating it in the bye-laws.

The question of handling charges (pararaph 41) though not specially referred to the Committee seems to Government to be one of considerable general importance to the trade, and Government trust that the Association will give early attention to the remarks of the Committee on this matter.

The remaining recommendations of the Committee require no detailed comment. Government accept them and request that they shall be included in the bye-laws, to be submitted for sanction under the new Act.

LEGISLATION IN JULY.

Finally, it may be observed in general that the report proposes to retain the East India Cotton Association intact, subject to certain amendments of its constitution. It remains therefore for the Association, if it accepts the conclusions at which Government has arrived, to take steps immediately to carry out the proposed changes in the Articles of Association. Government then propose to introduce in the July Session of the Legislative Council a bill containing and extending the powers given to the Association by the existing Act.

The Government of Bombay desire to express their thanks to the members of the Committee for the time and labour they have ungrudgingly given to a subject of such vital importance to the City of Bombay.

The following members served in the Cotton Contract Act Committee:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir Ness Wadia: K.B.E., C.I.E., W. Lamond, Esquire, A. Fotiadi, Esquire, Purshotam Jivandas, Esquire, Kishan Prasad, Esquire, Shivpratap Joshi, Esquire, Begraj Gupta, Esquire; Durgadutta Sawalka, Esquire, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik; Rao Sahib C. S. Shirhatti.

"KEEP SEVA DALS FIT."

No Freedom By Pleading

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AT VILE PARLE.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, June 12.

With the beat of drums and lusty cheering Pandit Jawaharlal, the Secretary to the A.I.C.C. was received here to-day by the expectant public, who had come from the suburbs of Boriyali and Bandra. The Upnagar Camp grounds were packed to the full. Amongst those present were: Dr. Hardikar, Dostmahomed and Shrirati Ragini Devi.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had long since thought of coming to Vile-Parle where some of the most tried workers had gathered.

Truce does not mean, he said, that one should be indifferent or lose whatever one has got. He was accused of breach of Truce or preaching war. But he did not attach much importance to such interested, hostile criticisms.

NOT TO PLEAD.

Freedom is not a thing that can be kept without effort, continued Panditji. We must try to win it and also to preserve it. He referred to England and France who are keeping their Navy and Army fit at enormous cost just to preserve their freedom. How much more then does it apply to a nation that is struggling for its very existence?

India should always be ready for any emergency lest she should become the laughing-stock of the world. Preparation for such an emergency alone would give strength to Mahatmaji. For he is not going to England as a plender and what nation has won freedom by pleading? He must feel as he felt during the last year's struggle that the whole nation is backing him and that he is going to England as the accredited representative of 33 millions of the determined Indians, whose aspirations cannot be crushed, whose wishes cannot be flouted. Our constructive work like boycott and picketing of foreign cloth and drink devil will be the measure of our success.

KEEP FIT.

If it is a question of war or slavery, people shall surely plunge willingly into another battle for they would never submit to slavery. Therefore, we should keep our Seva Dals and Volunteers quite fit and ready, and make the boycott of all foreign cloth as effective as we can.

IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING.

Dr. Hardikar in a short speech stressed the importance of discipline and training as the nation's awakening depended very largely on the physical fitness and mental development of its people.

PRINCE ALI KHAN'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration In Bombay

A very interesting function took place on Saturday last when Mrs. Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, wife of the Agent to Prince Aly Solomone Khan, son of His Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., entertained a distinguished gathering of Khoja, Parsee, Hindu and European ladies at her residence Marina Mansions, in honour of the Birthday of Prince Aly Solomone Khan. The reception hall was charminghly decorated and illuminated for the happy occasion.

The function was a most enjoyable one, and the guests were entertained with a most sumptuous treat and a delightful programme of music.

A Procession And Caste Dinner

The Ismaily Khoja community was en fete on Saturday for the birthday of Prince Ali S. Khan, the son of Aga Khan. Thousands of Ismailis assembled in their holiday attire at the Jamatkhanas at Khadak and Kandimaholla where the buildings and streets were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and illuminated electric light in honour of the great occasion.

In honour of the occasion a dinner was given at the Recreation Club Institute in the noon and later in the afternoon a gathering of over 3000 men was present at Kandimaholla to hear the speeches delivered by the leaders suitable to the happy occasion. This gathering then formed into a procession and wended the way to the chief Jamatkhana at Khadak headed by the band of H. H. The Aga Khan, Bombay Volunteer Corps, the Boys Scout of Kandimohlla and Mazgown and the Fidai Boarding. The gathering dispersed at night after having a most enjoyable evening.

B. P. C. C. Elections Disputes

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Election Disputes Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will meet to-day (Monday) and resume consideration of Parel (F) and Mandvi (B) Wards complaints. The enquiry of "F" Ward Complaints will be considered at 5 p.m. (S. T.) and that of "B" Ward at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN KONKAN

Daily Weather Report

POONA, June 14.

The Monsoon is active in Burma, Assam and Bengal and along the west coast of the peninsula and has extended in north-Bombay, Deccan, Central parts of the country, Gujarat and Rajputana. The temperature is high from Hyderabad to Bihar and Orissa and below normal in Northwest India and its neighbourhood.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, west Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, and Malaber, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Berar, west Rajputana, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, south-west Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Khandwa one and a half inches, Seoni one; Pachmarni three quarters; Indore half; Neemuch, Bhopal, Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Chanda a quarter; Udaipur one; Bikaner and Rajkot half; Mount Abu, Khanpur and Surat quarter; Calicut three; Malegaon, Mahabaleshwar and Mangalore two; Bombay and Trichinopoly one and half; Cochin and Coonoor one; Cuddappah three quarters; Karwar, Trivandrum, Vellore and Calingapatam half; Gopalpur and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana and West Central India and nearly general rain will continue in Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Central Provinces and along west coast of the peninsula. Scattered falls of rain will also continue in South-east Madras and extend from Deccan to Bihar and Orissa and in east United Provinces and east Central India and along Western Himalayas.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI NOT TO PROCEED TO SIMLA

Detained In Poona Owing To Weak Health

(from A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya owing to weak state of health will not proceed to Simla as arranged previously. He will continue his stay here at the Servants of India Society place for a fortnight more.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1931.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT

—:o:—

The figures published by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association about the imports of foreign cloth into India for the month of April make it necessary for one to review the whole position of the boycott of foreign cloth and consider what special course of action the position calls for. The figures show that in cotton yarns, the imports actually exceeded those of April 1930 and also of the last month. That position is anything but satisfactory after a strong boycott propaganda for one whole year. It may be comparatively harder to enforce a boycott of yarn, but the greatest difficulties must be faced and the boycott must be complete. It is possible that much of the foreign yarn is used for hand-looms and that the cloth is sold as Swadeshi hand-woven cloth, regardless of the nature of the yarn. Attempts should be made to persuade hand-weavers to use Swadeshi yarn only and in any case cloth woven with foreign yarn must be relentlessly boycotted as being a dangerous fraud. The position of piece-goods is appreciably better. Yet it leaves room for a stiffer boycott. The total imports of cotton piece-goods in April were greater than for any single month since August last, but are still less than half of what they were a year ago and only about one-third of what they were in April 1929. Imports from Britain continue to be low, only 36 million yards having been imported in April as against 116 million yards in April 1930. But it seems that a part of the ground lost by Britain is being gained by Japan. This is evidently due to Japanese dumping and greater adaptivity. But in view of Japanese yarn and cloth being a special menace to genuine khaddar, boycott workers need to be extremely vigilant against all foreign stuff, Japanese or British or any other.

The arduous task of intensive picketing of all foreign cloth shops may be trusted to be appreciably relieved by the success of the newly formed Foreign Cloth Export Company. The chief feature of the company's policy is that it will give relief only to such dealers as are willing to give, and can be relied on to observe, the undertaking that they will not hereafter directly or indirectly import or deal in foreign cloth or yarn. The "Indian Daily Mail" thinks that "the margin of profits on Swadeshi goods is so small that neither wholesale nor retail dealers can look at the proposed change with anything but dismay or carry on their business on anything like the scale to which they have been used." But whatever may be the old margin of profit on foreign cloth that business is now doomed and wise dealers in foreign cloth would not fail to accept such relief as the Export Company can give them. It is good that there is a small margin of profit on Swadeshi cloth, and the Swadeshi sentiment should not be allowed to be unduly exploited. But the turnover in Swadeshi goods is bound to be quick and the total volume of business should bring decent profits to all enterprisng and intelligent dealers in Swadashi cloth. It is time now the new company and the boycott workers of the Congress worked intensely in co-operation with each other. Their co-operation will be an advantage to both. The success of the company will reduce the necessity for picketing, and intensive picketing must induce foreign cloth dealers to seek the aid of the company.

Picketing work is also made easier by the renewed policy of persuading dealers in cloth to put away their stocks of foreign stuff under Congress seal. Once such stocks are sealed away for a stated period, all that remains to be done during that period by boycott workers is to pay occasional surprise visits to the shops concerned to make sure that the seals are not tampered with. It is gratifying to learn that many shop-keepers are quite willing to get their foreign stocks sealed, because they respond to the growing feeling of Swadeshi and to the pleading of Desh Sevikas picketing before their shops. The "Indian Daily Mail" is perverse enough to think that even peacefully persuading shops-keepers to seal their foreign stocks is a "definite glaring breach" of the Delhi agreement. To all clear-thinking and disinterested critics such a view must appear quite nonsensical. Our contemporary's logic is that the Delhi Pact taboos "restraint" in picketing and that any picketing, however peaceful, if, "designed to culminate in sealing stocks of foreign cloth", must be condemned as "restraint". This is sheer muddle-headedness. And it is something much worse for the paper to draw the attention of Government to the "reprehensible practice of sealing stocks of foreign cloth" being a breach of truce terms and to call upon the Government to "see to it that they are fully and faithfully observed." We trust the Government will treat the instigation with the contempt it deserves. If, however, the Government should take any action against peaceful picketing, even avowedly designed to persuade dealers to seal their foreign stocks, the Government will have hastened the end of foreign cloth in India.

THE RIGHT EMPHASIS.

In a thought-provoking address on "Minorities and Nationalism" at a public meeting under the auspices of the Christian Nationalist Party, on Saturday, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized a point which, we are afraid, is lost sight of in party bickerings. Our communalists concentrate their attention on internecine warfare, as if the present struggle for freedom was only for a revised apportionment of loaves and fishes. Pundit Jawaharlal rightly observed that "talk of State jobs showed the most callous ignorance of the real issue." That issue was "economic", as Mahatma Gandhi is never tired of reminding his countrymen. We share the Pundit's hope that in the future India, parties would be formed on an "economic basis.". That is the view of every Nationalists, be he Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or Parsi or Indian Christian. That view is gaining ground steadily, making an incursion into quarters which still blindly believe in separatism in politics. The Congress attitude on this point is clear and the recent remarkable rally all over India of large sections of the Muslim community to the call of those Muslim leaders who advocate joint electorates is evidence that the Congress position is misunderstood only by those who out of selfish interest choose to misunderstood it.

OPPORTUNE WARNING

The Labour members of the House of Commons had the opportunity on Thursday of listening to a fearless and straightforward exposition of the Indian demand for genuine Swaraj from an Indian leader who has had an abundant measure of experience as a member of the provincial legislature, subsequently of the central legislature and finally as President of the Legislative Assembly, of the constitutional frauds imposed upon this country. His pertinent warning to them on the eve of the resumed negotiations which the Tories and the Liberal Imperialists hope will result in giving India a few more crumbs with which she must remain satisfied, should open their eyes to the present temper of the Indian nation and the gravity of the situation if the MacDonald Government fail to convince the most dominant political party in this country that what is offered ultimately is truly in the interest of India. Mr. Vithalbhai rightly observed that "British insistence on safeguards against the true interests of India would merely create bitterness and the Congress would never agree to these proposals". If the MacDonald-Sankey scheme of "Swaraj" as previously approved by Mr. Lloyd George, is discovered to be weighted with safeguards which keep India under the economic strangle-hold of Britain, it will be the duty of Indians to reject it summarily.

ONLY REMEDY.

It is good to learn from the evidence Mr. Srinivasa Sastri gave on Friday before the Joint East African Parliamentary Commission that the Government of India "now expressed disapproval of the Closer Union scheme without safeguards." The Closer Union the white settlers desire is of a type against which the other "immigrant" races in East Africa and the children of the soil have every reason to protest. The MacDonald Government are well aware of the apprehensions of Indians, Arabs, and the Natives regarding an autonomous federation for the East African Territories which will bring the white colonists in each part closer together and enable them to enjoy a monopoly of political power without interference from Whitehall. It is not such a union that the Indians want. The Native leaders have already protested against it and we are sure they will agree with Mr. Sastri that in any scheme of federation the Natives are entitled to be represented by men of their own race and if this is not found possible, by Indian leaders who have obtained their confidence. There is far greater sympathy in political outlook in East Africa between the Indians and the Natives than there is between the Lord Delameres and the Natives. Mr. Sastri, as was expected, emphasized the Indian demand for a common roll. The only remedy for the solution of East African political troubles is for the British Government to insist on equality of opportunity for all races. This would shock the white settlers but they cannot continue their present political overlordship without inviting still more unrest amongst the other races.

A WEEK-END CRISIS

The British are fond of week-end holidays but in British political circles the fashion now appears to be to stage week-end political deadlocks. On Friday morning tension was reported to be acute between the Lloyd Georgians and the MacDonald Government. The cause of the trouble was the insistence of the Liberals on an amendment which would wreck the Snowden scheme of land taxes. Later the news came that Mr. Lloyd George dashed from Scotland to London. He felt that "the matter had been allowed to drift dangerously." There was a Round Table Conference between the Liberal leaders and the Cabinet. And now the danger is reported to be—nearly over. The crisis we are told is "dissolving." But it is expected to dissolve, after the Liberal Press has indulged in acrid comment against its Labour cousins, and the cousins have paid back in the same coin, on Tuesday. Then all will be well again and the MacDonald Government will continue in office with the gracious consent of Mr. Lloyd George.

Trifles

Bukharest news item: "Described by the Public Prosecutor as mercenaries whose misdeeds lacked any higher motive than money-making, 27 persons have been sentenced to from one to twenty years' penal servitude on a charge of espionage on behalf of Russia."

* * * *

The Salaried Employees of Foreign Chancellories are contemplating energetic action. They propose pressing their respective Bosses to address a very strong protest against the Russian attempt to destroy the ultimate ethical foundations of the International Spy Trade and Trade Union principles.

* * * *

Havoc is being wrought in the famine-stricken areas of Bengal and Assam. Relief committees are being formed to relieve the acute distress. The President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has addressed a moving appeal to all Provinces to come to the rescue of the sufferers. Newspapers have also appealed in that behalf to their readers.

* * * *

In this connection it is very highly gratifying to note that "leaders" of Muslim public opinion—the distress prevails in areas predominantly Muslim—in Bengal are vigorously alive to the dangers threatening destitute men, women and children who are dying.

Yes, they are up and doing.

* * * *

A very very strong committee of action has either been formed or is about to be formed. It will consist of, among others, such "seasoned workers" as the Nawab of Dacca, Messrs. Ghaznavi, Fazlul Haq and Shaheed Suhrawardy.

* * * *

Owing to the compelling nature of the emergency, the committee is going to lose no time in collecting men and munitions. Musalmans are being galvanised into organisation and innumerable young men are being enrolled as volunteers in thrillingly picturesque costume to fight the Demon of Destitution—I mean Joint Electorate.

* * * *

So let us shout "Separate Electorate Zinda Bad." If in the process a few thousands of Muslim men, women and children are obliged to be "Murda Bad," then what of it? The challenge of circumstances must be answered. And, by all the resolutions of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference by every word of every speech ever delivered by indomitable champions of Muslim interests, and by all the gallant efforts that are being made by Simla "Political Circles," Anglo-Indian and "Home" papers, Michael O'Dwyer, Churchill, Villiers and Co., I do hereby swear that this grave challenge SHALL be answered.

* * * *

Apropos of this, the news lacks official confirmation that under the guiding directions of Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan Muslim youths of Bengal have been touring the affected areas armed with pen and paper for the purpose of taking down the dying declarations and the last testaments of starved and all but naked Musalmans to the effect that they have complete faith in the "leaders" of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and more especially in their demand for "Separate Electorate."

R. T. C. FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

CREDIT AND CURRENCY

III*

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI.)

On what does the financial stability of a country depend? On what asset can she build a sound credit system, internal or external? Essentially and fundamentally on her capacity to balance her annual budget. In normal circumstances, the country must live within the annual revenue as provided for in the budget without letting itself be dragged down by a deficit; and if abnormal conditions suddenly present themselves, wise emergency financiering, though calling for an immediate loan, must, within a very short time, find means by way of revenue and taxation not only to pay off the obligations incurred but even to finance an emergency call, e.g. a war. Doubtless, the decision to face unpopularity and straightway act up to this sound principle of public finance to meet a good deal, if not all, of the abnormal expenditure out of the 'annual' resources of the nation, is a very trying and painful undertaking for a finance minister; but it is withal, the most infallible test of the strength or otherwise of a nation confronted with this problem. Judged by this test, India has every reason to hold her head high in the money markets of the world.

INCREASING TAXATION BURDEN.

No matter what the inequity of the burden imposed on her, as shown in the preceding article, no matter what generous contributions (nearly 150 millions of pounds) she may have made to England in her sorest need on the occasion of the last Great War, India always took the earliest opportunity to balance her budget by adding to her annual burden of taxation. If our annual expenditure on account of the last War obligations suddenly went up from 85 million pounds to 125 millions (1914-18), our Legislature squarely faced this phenomenal rise by asking the country to bear increased burdens by way of taxation. England and the world should not have such short memory as to forget this exceedingly wise and 'loyal' achievement of India even when the Montford Reforms had given wide budgetary powers to the Central Legislature. That these powers were used with great restraint and a heavy scale of taxation was voted simply with a view to uphold the credit of India by stopping the rot caused by deficit budgets, are matters of pride for the present Indian generation that is now in a position to tell India's financial custodians—the Secretary of State and his Financial Committee—"Hands off, please, India is sound."

CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW-POINT.

Let us envisage this claim for reservation of finance from the ordinary constitutional point of view. No scheme of Credit-temporary or permanent, unproductive or productive, normal or emergency measure,—can ever be divested from the taxation paid by the people of the country immediately or as spread over generations. Credit, though anticipatory revenue for the time being and exceedingly useful for tiding over difficulties as well as for infusing currents of fresh life-blood into the economic organs of the country, is ultimately conceived of in terms of the capacity of the 'people' to bear its burden. If for every measure of modern governmental expenditure, new or old, a Finance Minister keeps an anxiously steady eye on the income-sheet so that he may produce a faultless national balance-sheet, no less is he solicitous for providing adequate annual means for extinguishing public loans contracted by his Government in the interest of public welfare. If "deficit budget" is an eye-sore to him which he will remove at any cost, "the pig on pork" process of piling debts on debts, i.e., paying old debts by contracting new ones is an equally hateful sight to him. Credit and taxation go hand in hand; and he alone can steer the vessel of credit who has the power and the responsibility of weathering the storm of expenditure and moving the machinery of taxation.

NO HALF-WAY MEASURES.

If, then the Indian Finance Minister is to work through the Legislature the entire machinery of a sound Revenue (Taxation) system for the country, it is equally 'his' duty to work out schemes of credit and launch them with the support of the house. The Viceroy as the constitutional head of the Indian Government is, of course, always to be looked up to for all purposes of sound advice and guidance; but the theory and practice of Responsible Representative Government completely relieve him from the responsibility of all operations in public finance including credit measures. There can be no half-way house arrangement in a matter like this. The Viceroy has the undoubted prerogative to make ministerial changes if he has 'bona-fide' fears in regard to public welfare resulting from the financial operations of this or that Cabinet; but to endeavour to invest him statutorily with power to impose taxation by an executive fiat in support of credit or to give the country a financial bias not backed by public opinion as crystallised in the country's regularly constituted organ—the Legislature,—is to put a very heavy strain on the exalted office of this Constitutional Head of the Responsible Representative Government of India.

NO PRECEDENTS.

Where are the precedents for this proposed violation of the fundamental powers of the Legislature? The Mother of Parliaments—the British Legislature—is, of course, well known for her jealous watch and control over all credit deals that the Executive places before her from time to time. "Statutory authority is needed for raising a small capital sum as for that of any other form of debt." "Authority for the borrowing is derived in each case from a special Act of Parliament which limits the total amounts which may be borrowed (Hilton-Young—The System of National Finance, Pp. 265-6). Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in lending his support to "the financial safeguards," however, sought to fortify himself by affirming that the same was the case with the Dominions; and Lord Reading—who should have known better—found all the substance of his arguments in quoting Sir Tej Bahadur's doubtful authority on the matter. The student of Finance and Constitutions will, however, look in vain into any Constitutional Acts of the Dominions, in Keith's volumes or any literature on this question, for any slightest indication of "reservation of finances"—budgetory arrangement of expenditure (as expounded in the earlier articles published by the present writer) or any operation of Credit as distinguished from Currency.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

The Dominions Acts are perfectly clear on these vital matters which have never, at any time, figured in the voluminous mass of judicial cases of despatches to and from the Home Government. The North American Act of 1867 on which pattern, for instance, our Conservative-Liberals would have us build our Indian Constitution expressly leaves to the Canadian Parliament by Section 91 undisputed powers over (i) Public Debt and Property; (ii) Trade and Commerce, (iii) The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation, (iv) The borrowing of money on Public Credit. The Dominions have, one and all, their Agents-General or better still, their High Commissioners in England; and if, by any chance, a loan has got to be negotiated in London on behalf of any Dominion, it is on the credit of the Common-wealth or the Dominion concerned, though it is arguable that the security of the British Government may be demanded by the money-lending parties if the loan is negotiated by the British Government as was the case when on account of War Loans and otherwise the mother country helped Australia in borrowing nearly 100 million of pounds between 1911 and 1923.

NO IMPERIAL CONTROL.

Constitutional Documents, however, do not postulate any Imperial control in this matter. Quick and Garran's great work on the Australian Commonwealth has not a word about any reservation of powers in regard to Credit or any explicit reference to external loans. Whether there is any such 'convention' whereby the Home Government intervenes in the matter of these external loans is another point, where again somehow, the British Delegation, some of whom held, or are holding ministerial offices, seemed to be curiously silent. The operation of the Colonial Loans Act of 1899 is confined only to poor colonies and protectorates which are not strong enough to borrow money cheaply on their own credit.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on the 1st and the 5th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Welcome News.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles Innes and some other officials who attended the last Round Table Conference as advisers are not going to London again. We do sincerely hope that this is the Government of India's final and definite decision. It is much too well-known a fact to be called an 'open secret,' that these officials who eat India's salt want to hinder and not to help the cause of the people. The work of Sir Charles Innes, in particular, will take a good deal of explaining. The excuse based on the complaint that they were treated as "pariahs" is amusing. It is like the guilty assuming the pose of injured innocence. They were treated as 'pariahs' because they were not there as friends and helpers even of the Moderate politicians, who were made to pack the Round Table Conference. We welcome, we repeat, the news from Simla. And we hope Mr. Haig also will be spared the trouble of giving the benefit of his advice to the next Conference.

Search For a Strong Man.

Dr. Bruening, the German Chancellor and his colleagues are in a fix. Doctor Curtius, the Foreign Minister, who accompanied the Chancellor on the visit to Britain, should be a popular man in the Reich, because on the platform and in the Press the Anglo-German conversations could have been utilised to soften national susceptibilities and make out that the visit was a victory over the French chauvinists. Unfortunately, Germany's industrial and financial plight is so great and unemployment so rife that this political 'coup' of the Bruening Cabinet is overshadowed by economic misery. The Emergency Decrees, which President Hindenburg signed are by no means popular and the feeling among the Socialists is that the Cabinet is afraid to meet the Reichstag. The People's Party believe that Dr. Curtius, their nominee on the Cabinet, is a weak-kneed politician. The Socialists will be glad if in the Cabinet there is a reshuffle enabling them to secure a majority on it, while the Nationalists are determined that Dr. Bruening should be forced out of office. Every party sighs for the advent of a strong man, the People's Party in particular, remembering how cleverly Dr. Stresemann managed to give German politics a much-needed stability. But the search is likely to be fruitless.

Mr. Suhrawardy's Allegation.

"It is good of Mr. Suhrawardy to acknowledge that there are some Muslims in the Congress, who are honest and sincere, but evidently, according to him, there are others who have been bribed by the Congress to carry on propaganda in favour of Joint Electorate." In these words the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee acknowledge Mr. Husain Shaheed Suhrawardy's allegation which he made as the President of the Muslim Volunteers' Conference. The Secretaries have apologised to Mr. Suhrawardy for having missed his pronouncement at the time that it was made. The apology was, perhaps, due to Mr. Suhrawardy. For, is he not a 'great Muslim leader,' and was he not, further, speaking as a "responsible leader?"

Congress Secretaries' Challenge.

And the gratitude expressed to Mr. Suhrawardy for his extremely charitable feelings that prompted him to certify the honesty of some at least, among Congress Muslims, was also due to him. But, the Secretaries go on to repudiate and challenge the conclusions about others, which, Mr. Suhrawardy, responsible leader that he is, could not help arriving at after a considerable amount of close investigation with the invaluable assistance of his——desire to convict. But the Secretaries not only repudiate and conventionally challenge Mr. Suhrawardy's kind remarks. They positively demand to know Mr. Suhrawardy's grounds for making them. It remains to be seen how Mr. Suhrawardy condescends to notice the Secretaries' statement. Let us not forget that he is a "great Muslim leader" and a responsible one at that.

Capitalism Is A World Menace.

—:o:—

KARACHI RESOLUTION LEADING TO SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME.

Join The Congress & Fight For Freedom.

APPEAL TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page 1.)

ers by reconciling the interests of Capital and Labour. By preventing Capital to concentrate on profits alone and transforming its view-point to one of identity of the interest of the employer and the employee, I believe in fostering friendly relations between employers and employees, rather than the association of ideas that Capitalists should be regarded as huge monsters who suck the blood of the workers and for capitalists to assume that labourers are an abominable pest brought into existence to destroy the happiness and contentment of Capitalists.

Comrades, we have been successful and fortunate in seuring Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to consent to preside over our deliberations in spite of the busy time he has to devote in the public interest to the work of editorship of his paper. I will, therefore, on behalf of the Reception Committee ask Mr. Brelvi to accept our best thanks and gratitude for kindly consenting to preside over the deliberations of the conference. I will, therefore, before sitting down wish the sittings of your conference complete success in all respects under Mr. Brelvi's able and experienced guidance and chairmanship.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his presidential address said:—

I consider it a privilege to be associated with this Conference because, in my opinion, there is no limit to the good and great work that it can achieve. The Conference could not have met at a more propitious time. For, today there is a revolutionary spirit abroad in our ancient land. Not only are we on the eve of constitutional changes that, the Indian National Congress is determined to see, will make us masters in our own country, but new forces have also been unchained which will find their satisfaction only in such drastic reform and reconstruction of our social and economic life as will ensure to every man and woman the opportunity as well as the right of complete self-realisation. To this work of reform and reconstruction this Conference can make no mean contribution.

A GRIM IRONY.

In the forefront of the subjects to be discussed by the Conference, its organisers have placed the question of unemployment. It is a grim irony that this should be so, but, nevertheless, it is a tragic fact that the greatest curse of the present economic order all the world over is unemployment and in our own country its evil is aggravated by the present system of Government. "In no sphere has the effect of the prevailing economic depression been more clearly discerned than in that of unemployment, the prevention of which is one of the primary duties imposed on the International Labour Office by the Peace Treaty." So says the latest report of the International Labour Office whose experts, having diagnosed the malady, traced the causes to excessive agricultural depreciation industrial over-production and resultant maladjustments, inelasticity of agents of currency and credit, lack of confidence causing inadequate distribution of gold and imperfect circulation of capital, fall in prices of silver, excessive cost of production in certain countries, disturbances in international commerce caused by the development of new industrial areas and artificial barriers put in the way of international trade, difficulties in the way of adjusting movements of population to the possibilities of exploiting the resources of the world, and, lastly, disorganisation of the labour market, caused by labour saving machinery and rationalisation processes.

PALLIATIVES.

The report of the International Labour Office however, recognises that the disequilibrium between wages and production lies at the root of the present economic ills and, therefore, among other important remedial measures, it includes shortening of hours of work and the formulation of a wages policy based on the value of production or of a policy of accurate distribution between wages and accumulation of capital. It is the fashion now-a-days to attribute all ills to trade and economic depression. The outstanding feature of the International Labour Office report is that it combats the passive acceptance of cyclical economic depressions as natural cataclysms which no human agency can prevent. Nevertheless, accepting as it does the present capitalistic order, the measures it suggests are more in the nature of palliatives than of permanent cures; for, unemployment, like the poor, will always be with us so long as capitalism endures.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIFFERENCE.

In India, however, there is not a sign that the Government are considering even the palliatives, though the tragedy of unemployment, here, is ghastlier than in any other country. Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" Prof. Gilbert Slater said the other day: "There is always in India far more unemployment than there is with us at the worst, and there is no dole and no Poor Law." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has estimated that four crores of our fellow-countrymen, anxious to do work are unemployed. Yet, the Government not only seem indifferent, but by their unscientific and unfair system of retrenchment, especially on the railways, are daily adding to their number. India is a member of the League of Nations, but though it was as long as in 1919 that the International Labour Conference recommended that each Member State should endeavour to establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, the Government of India have ignored the recommendation.

The rapid development of Indian industries offers a partial solution of the problem of unempoyment. India has illimitable resources waiting to be developed, but her economic domination by Britain, whose agents control her fiscal policy, manage her currency, crush the tax-payer with ever-increasing burdens, waste the latter's money on needless expenditure on the Army and on extravagant salaries to the members of the public services, prevents the growth of her industries and makes her the dumping-ground of foreign goods. In a self-governing country, a Government, which so callously neglected the unemployment problem, would not be allowed to continue in office for a single day. The problem of three million unemployed in Britain, where the schemes of unemployment insurance is in existence, is the source of constant anxiety to the Government. In India we have more than forty million unemployed and yet the Government is unconcerned.

THE MORAL.

The moral is obvious. For the salaried employees, each one of whom is a potential unemployed—for very few are the favoured ones who are not haunted by the fear of losing their job and of being thrown on the street—Swaraj is as urgent a need as for any other section of our fellow-countrymen. You have, therefore, to relate your activities to the realities of the situation in the country. The most clamant of these realities is our political subjection. The first duty of every one of us is, therefore, to contribute his or her share towards emancipating our country. During the last year's memorable struggle the salaried employees, as a class, I regret to say, failed adequately to respond to the call of patroitism. I am fully conscious of the fact that this was due not so much to lack of will as to the compelling fact of their economic weakness or helplessness. But may I venture to point out that there are occasions in the life of an individual as well as of a nation when they have to act on the realisation that they cannot live by bread alone? The present is such an occasion for all of us who call India our Mother-land. If we are true to her, all considerations must be subordinated to the supreme consideration of her freedom and no sacrifice can be too great for any of us to bear when called upon to do so. For you may be favoured with wealth and all the gifts it can buy, they cannot by themselves elevate you to the position of self-respecting human beings, enabling you to stand erect side by side with men of other countries, so long as you are political slaves. I cannot, therefore, too strongly emphasise that it is the duty of every one of you, except those, who are Government employees, to join the Congress. In this connection may I tender my humble tribute to the Chairman of your Reception Committee, Mr. Joseph Bennie, for the splendid lead that he gave to salaried employees as well as to our Christian fellow-countrymen by joining the Satyagraha movement?

THE KARACHI RESOLUTION.

Apart from your duty to the country, there is another and a self-regarding reason why you must join the Congess. The Congress is fighting for Swaraj. But it realises that Swaraj is not an end in itself but only a means towards an end and that end will still remain to be achieved after political freedom has been won. What that end is is described in the most important resolution passed at the Karachi session of the Congress which states that "in order to end exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom." The twenty points of that resolution may not be exhaustive and may not satisfy the ardent aspirations of many of us who are yearning to see a truly Socialistic State established in our country. But they are sufficient to form a basis for any constructive national effort to realise Socialism in our Time. There are immense difficulties in the way. Vested interests of capitalism and landlordism and their parasites will strive hard to prevent the Congress from carrying out its programme. But that makes it all the more imperative that every worker, whether he works by hand or by brain, must join it and so strengthen it that it can always speak and act with a power that none dare resist. Except, perhaps, Russia there is no country in the world where the workers by hand and by brain have come to their own and the Socialist Party in every country has to meet the formidable opposition of influential and powerful political parties. It is our singular good fortune that the most powerful political organisation in our country, the organisation that will control the machinery of Government under Swaraj, has committed itself to a bold and practical programme, which, when carried out, will help us to make the transition from Capitalism to Socialism as rapid as possible. It is for the workers of India to exploit this good fortune to their greatest advantage. They can do so only by organising themselves and forming the most important wing of the Congress fighting the good fight for the freedom of the country and thus hastening the day when they will get the power to end the injustices and the wrongs which they have to bear under the present economic order.

SOCIALISM THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE.

In all I have said above I have made two vital assumptions. First, that the salaried employees are part of the great body of the workers of India—the workers by hand or by brain—who belong to a common movement—the Trade Union movement—and, second, that your aim is to see Socialism established in India. For the salaried employees—the workers by brain—to hope to achieve anything without forming part of the Trade Union movement, would be hoping against hope. They are victims of capitalism no less than the manual workers and their economic interests require that they should make common cause with the latter. They have no more security of employment than the workers by hand; many of them are paid less than the latter while the large majority of them are most miserably paid. Nor are they sweated less than the manual workers. They must stand and succeed together. They must both unite and strive for the achievement of the common goal, namely, Socialism. I do not think it is necessary for me to attempt an elaborate exposition of Socialism or to enter into any controversy about the method of achieving it. Regarding the latter, I must emphasise what I regard as the most vital consideration. India has demonstrated that a great mass movement can be carried on with success without violence. That is an achievement unprecedented in history and a new hope for mankind which has been vainly striving for Peace for centuries. The Indian movement for Socialism must be a non-violent one unless India is to lose the glory she has won by the manner in which she has wielded her weapon of Satyagraha. India has challenged history by her determination to win political freedom through non-violence. There is no reason why she should not make history by heralding a peaceful economic revolution. That this economic revolution must secure the substitution of Capitalism by Socialism no reasonable man will deny.

A WORLD MENACE.

Capitalism, like feudalism, has had its place in the evolution of human society but it has long, too long, outlived its utility, if it had any. To-day it has become a world menace; for by making the struggle for existence, for ninety-nine per cent of the world's population, a perpetual round of worries, it has poisoned the springs of life for them and robbed them of their right to enjoy the fruits of Science, Learning and Art. It benefits the idle few and consigns the toiling many to the never-ending agony of hearing each other groan. In Bombay we see the prototypes of the former who, after an indifferent education, flit from one pleasure to another for the rest of their lives—living on the profits of industry to which they contribute nothing. In winter they are in Bombay with its luxurious clubs, in the hot weather they go to a hill station or to England and in the monsoon they are in Poona—with evidently no other purpose in life than to spend it in pleasure and sports. The manner in which they flaunt their riches induces our professional classes to imitate them—with the result that the services of the best of our doctors and the cleverest of our lawyers are never available to the poor; for their fees have to be very high in order to enable them to vie with the idle rich in their mode of living. At the other end of the scale we have the thousands of workers by hand and brain who toil from sunrise to sunset with hardly any pleasure in life but a thousand worries and the hundreds who wander from office to office in vain search for employment.

CAPITALISM MUST GO.

The cruellest wrong that Capitalism inflicts on its victims is that it deprives them of security—the most fundamental human need—and leisure and thus prevents them from participating in those activities which truly enrich life-activties in which love and friendship, knowledge and thought, joy and beauty come into play. Capitalism must go because it can exist only by prostituting the true purpose of industry, which should be the service of society, to that of the personal gain and advancement of the few who have obtained control over the means of production and, so far as industry is concerned, are virtually a law unto themselves. The transition from Capitalism to Socialism will not be possible until the purpose and organisation of industry undergo a radical change. The conditions of this change are best described in the words of Mr. R. H. Tawney:—"The first is that industry should be subordinated to the community in such a way as to render the best service technically possible, that those who render no service should not be paid at all; because it is of the essence of a function that it should find its meaning in the satisfaction not of itself, but of the end which it serves. The second is that its direction and government should be in the hands of persons who are responsible to those who are directed and governed, because it is the condition of economic freedom that men should not be ruled by an authority which they cannot control. The industrial problem, in fact, is a problem of right, not merely of material misery, and because it is a problem of right it is most acute among those sections of the working classes whose material misery is least. It is a question, first of Function and second'y of Freedom." The fulfilment of these conditions will mean the guaranteeing of a living wage to all workers, by hand or brain, adequate provision for the children, the aged, the unemployed, the widowed, the sick and all unable to work, shorter hours of work, and, above all, national control of the key sources of economic power. It will mean, in short, the abolition of poverty and its attendant horrors of insecurity and unemployment. This is the big task which has to be accomplished by the Labour Movement, in which you can, if you will, play a leading and effective role. So far as the immediate present is concerned you have naturally to restrict your efforts to the realisation of only a few of your urgent demands. These demands refer to unemployment, retrenchment, reduction in salaries, hours of work, leave privileges insurance against unemployment and disability and control of provident funds. The Working Committee of the Conference has prepared resolutions embodying these demands for submission to you. These are very moderate demands but their very moderate nature will not be enough to secure their satisfaction. You will achieve your object only when you evolve an effective sanction for your demands. The only effective sanction is organisation of your present scattered forces. Therefore, I attch the greatest importance to that resolution drafted by your Working Committee which seeks to establish such organisation and I wish you all success in carrying it into effect.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS.

One word more and I shall conclude. To-day economic circumstances have held us all in their grip and the problem of all problems is to secure bread for the millions, to abolish poverty, to humanise the economic system, to control the means of production in the interest of the community and to distribute the products of economic activities equitably and without wastage. All this, of course, is essential. But can it be too strongly emphasised that the greatest aim of the Labour Movement is to deliver humanity from the thraldom of economic forces which have mastered us and to relegate economic activity to its proper place, namely, as the servant, not the master, of society? Man is not born for bread alone. He is endowed with personality and with faculties, creative and others, the play of which leads to the enrichment of his life and that of those around him. To-day, for the vast majority of human beings the joy of life is non-existent because of their pre-occupation with the struggle for bread. Our society will be truly civilised only when economic activities occupy a dwindling part in life and an increasing part of human energy is liberated for creative activities and for the satisfaction of the urge for knowledge, thought, beauty, joy, friendship and love which is born with every human being but which, under the present economic order, is starved in all but a very few of them. Socialism means the establishment of such a society.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S VIEWS

At the time of Punditji's arrival the Conference was discussing "the struggle for complete independence resolution' and the definition of Indian Independence.

Punditji said that the salaried employees should view Independence from their own standpoint which is more of an economic and socialistic nature. He admitted that Independence which the Congressmen meant or the resolutions which they passed might not or would not be appreciated by a section of people, for the Congress being a big political body it had to give shelter to different shades of opinions and different kinds of people having different views.

Proceeding he said, "Those who are dissatisfied with the political solution of the Indian problem and want to give more importance to the economic and socialist side of it, are quite at liberty to do it; and it will only be helping the Congress organisation to make it a perfect body." Punditji declared that real independence meant the products of 'political' plus social and economic freedom.' Punditji added: "It is impossible to ignore the social and economic side of Independence in the fight for freedom of a country like India."

Punditji wished the Conference every success and left the gathering as he had to attend some other function.

SUNDAY PROCEEDINGS

Salaried Employees Vote For Complete Independence

The Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference met again on Sunday afternoon in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall with Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the chair.

The proceedings lasted for about four hours and ten resolutions were passed. The first resolution moved from the chair appreciated the part played by the salaried employees in the national struggle last year. Another resolution declared that the Conference stood for complete National Independence of India. In the third resolution a demand of the salaried employees was formulated. Other resolutions related to a demand for separate representation to the salaried employees in the Legislatures till political power was transferred to the masses, requesting the salaried employees to encourage indigenous industries and appointing two committees one to investigate the problem of unemployment and another to organise the Salaried Employees Association of Bombay.

THEIR PART IN LAST STRUGGLE

When the proceedings commenced the president moved the following resolution which was unanimously accepted.

"This Conference places on record its high appreciation of the splendid part played, sacrifices made and sufferings borne by the salaried employees of Bombay in the country's recent great and heroic struggle for liberty and offers its hearty congratulations to them."

COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved the following resoultion.

"This Conference of Salaried Employees stands for complete National Independence of India."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Lele said that the words "Complete National Independence" were used as they were understood in English and not in the sense in which Gandhiji used the words "Purna Swaraj". The mover said that he stood for complete severence of British connection and all those ties which in any way came in the way of their National development. He wanted to break all those encumbrances which enslaved Indians and wanted all the resources to be at the disposal of Indians for their good. He was confident that all Salaried Employees wanted the same thing.

IN CASE CONGRESS DID NOT SUCCEED

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis seconding the resolution said that Congress had given up the original position that it took at Lahore when it declared itself in favour of Complete Independence. It had now taken to the way of Round Table Conference but he did not believe that Swaraj could be attained by negotiations. He therefore, held that by passing the resolution the salaried employees undertook the responsibility to organise their forces and to carry on the fight for complete independence in case Congress did not succeed in its attempt.

Mr. C. K. Narainswami agreed with Dr. Chitnis but he suggested the organisation of a strong left wing in the Congress and and converting the Congress to that view. He wanted that power must be transferred to the masses and said that it was not possible unless the present structure of the society which was based on capitalism was changed.

Mr. Tayab Sheikh further supporting the resolution said that Congress had now accepted the idea of a Federation and it was retrogression on the part of the Congress in as much as it would mean tolerating the feudal lords—the Princes—who would dominate the National Assembly. He complained that the Congress was dominated by the higher classes and suggested that the salaried employees support it only if it stood for National Revolution.

Mr. K. C. Desai then moved the following resolution:—

MAIN RESOLUTION.

"This Conference of the salaried employees of Bombay is of the opinion—

That the salaried employees are very inadequately paid and they labour under extremely unfavourable conditions. In view of this this Conference formulates the following demands on their behalf—

(a) That a minimum salary for intellectual workers shall be fixed which is sufficient not only for their necessities but for the intellectual growth of their families also and this Conference is of opinion that no amount less than Rs. 100|- per month will be sufficient.

(b) That all offices shall maintain provident funds entirely managed by the employees and the employers contributions and the accretions thereto once made shall not be forfeited.

(c) That a month's privilege leave, 3 weeks casual leave, 3 months sick leave on full pay and further sick leave until recovery on half-pay on medical grounds shall be granted to all salaried employees.

(d) That the maximum working hours in any office shall not exceed six, with suitable rests and not exceeding 33 hours in a week.

(e) That no employee shall be discharged without notice and without sufficient grounds and he should be paid two months salary in lieu of notice should his service be dispensed with.

(f) That every office shall maintain gratuity or Pension Fund in addition to Provident Fund, the administration of which shall be in the hands of the employees.

An amendment suggested by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas that salaried employees getting salaries between rupees 100 to 200 should be given 15 per cent increment was accepted by the mover.

Mr. Putli seconded the resolution and Messrs. E. V. S. Maniam and Krishnappa supported it. The speakers narrated the sufferings of the poor salaried employees the difficulties under which they were labouring and stressed the need of organising them and getting their grievances redressed. The resolution was unanimously accepted.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION ON LEGISLATION.

Mr. Krishnarao then moved the following resolution

"This Conference is of opinion that so long as Universal Adult Franchise is not established the salaried employees must have special representation in the legislature and civic bodies through their registered Unions".

The resolution was duly seconded. A heated discussion then followed in which Mr. Putli proposed an amendment suggesting that instead of the words "so long as Universal Franchise is not established" the words "so long as political power was not transferred to the masses" should be substituted.

Several speakers took part in the discussion Mr. Tayab Shaikh and Dr. Chitnis supported the amendment and Mr. Mhatre strongly opposed it. On votes being counted the amendment was declared carried by a large majority.

CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

The following resolution moved by Mr. K. C. Desai and seconded by Mr. Krishnarao was also accepted without much discussion.

"In order to ameliorate the conditions of the salaried employees in general this conference is of opinion that Consumers Movement on co-operative principles should be established and requests the various Unions in this city to make a beginning in this direction."

The next resolution moved by Mr. Mhatre which run as follows evoked considerable discussion.

"This Conference requests the salaried employes to encourage the indigesous industries oy purchasing Swadeshi cloth for all requirements and other Swadeshi articles as far as available."

Mr. Putli moved an amendment that after Swadeshi cloth the words "whenever it was cheaper" should be added. Mr. Desai raised a point of order that the amendment was against the spirit of the main reeslution and the President ruled the amendment out of order. Discussion followed on the main resolution. Mr. Narainswami and another speaker supported the main resolution while Dr. Chitnis and Mr. N. S. Chetty opposed it. The discussion would have prolonged but Mr. Lele moved a closure which was carried by a majority and votes being taken on the resolution it was declared carried by a majority.

UNEMPLOYMENT INQUIRY.

The following two resolutions were also passed and two Committees were appointed. The Committee to investigate the problem of unemployment consists of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Chitnis, Mr. Chetty, Messrs. K. C. Desai, Charles Mascarenas, Sahasranaman, Mhatre and Venkatram.

"This Conference views with alarm the unemployment prevailing in this city and appoints the following Committee to investigate the problem and suggest remedies."

This Conference of the salaried employees of Bombay is of the opinion that for having their grievances redressed and for having their demands for better conditions fulfilled there must be a strong organization. Therefore, it is resolved that this Conference sets up a Committee consisting of Messrs. K. C. Desai, Chetty, Maniam, Krishna Iyer, Kalekar, Venkatram, Mahatre and Mascarenas, with power to co-opt for organizing the Salaried Employees' Association of Bombay. The task of the Committee will be to approach the existing bodies like the Clerks' Union, Bank Employees' Union, Insurance Clerks' Union, Shorthand Writers' Association, etc. with the proposal for their amalgamation into an all-embracing organization. This Conference hopes that in the common interests of all the salaried employees these bodies will favourably consider the proposal and merge themselves into one powerful organization.

MINIMUM SALARY FOR OFFICE BOYS.

The last resolution suggested that a minimum salary of Rs. 40 per month should be demanded for manual salaried workers like the peons and sepoys, etc.

A vote of thanks to the President and the Working Committee brought the proceedings to a close.

Before declaring the Conference dissolved Mr. Brelvi addressed a few words in which he appealed to the delegates to see that the resolutions were put into effect and to organise the salaried employees in the city.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL

Publicity Officer Of Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 12.

A Secunderabad report to the "Madras Mail" says that Mr. Mohammad Marmaduke Pickthall is to be appointed as Publicity Officer of the Hyderabad State.

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The credi for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

These herbs and roots, he found, when scientifically combined with Calcium—the recognized bone-builder and Phosphorus — the great brain-builder, considerably enhanced the value and efficacy of the compound.

It is a combination which the latest medical science of the West and East can devise and which marks a distinct advance upon anything hitherto produced in the direction of saving sickly children from the grave and making healthy children grow healthier.

You have to try it to realise what a wonderful Elixir it is.

Start giving it to your child from NOW. A bottle costs only Rs. 2 to last for a month.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR:
BABY'S Juvenol
If he doesn't stock it get it POST FREE (by mentioning the name of your Chemist from
PARAGON PRODUCTS CO.
(B. C. Dept.)
Hararwalla Bldg., Wittet Rd.,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

"WE ARE DISCIPLES OF THE SAME GURU"

Gandhiji's Tribute To Servants Of India Society

POONA, June 13.

The 26th anniversary of the Servants of India Society commenced yesterday with Mr. Devadhar, the Presicent, welcoming the members and Associates to the headquarters of the Society. The celebration was attended by almost all members. Among the absentees, however, were Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Kodanda Rao and Mr. Bakhale.

Pandit Malaviya was able to attend and arrived yesterday noon in order, as he said, to pay his tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of his friend Gokhale.

AT HEART ONE.

Mahatma Gandhi could not attend, but wrote as follows:—"The fact that I have never been able to attend the function, I am not sure, will not be represented by any members to mean that I have ceased to be one of you. Though our views may be as poles asunder, though we may not seem to be working together on the same platform, I have always felt that we are at heart one, being disciples of the same Guru."

Surveying the political situation, Mr. Devadhar referred to the Civil Disobedience movement which he pointed out, had not received support from the Society.

SASTRI'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

Turning to the Round Table Conference, he made prominent mention of the valuable work done there by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. N. M. Joshi and by Mr. Vaze from behind the scenes. He was pleased that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement had restored peace in the country, at any rate for the time being, and hoped that the work of the second Round Table Conference would result in permanent peace.

Concluding, he emphasised the importance of the work of rural uplift and appealed to the members to devote themselves to it in greater measure.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

Speaking at a meeting of members and associates, Pandit Malaviya said that he was pleased to know that as a result of Rao Bahadur Kale's donation of one lakh of rupees, the Society had started the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics. He srggested the creation of two more chairs of politics and economics in the School, to be named after Dadabhai Naoroji and Ranade respectively, and trusted that it would not be long before some rich and public-spirited men followed Rao Bahadur Kale's example to endow those Chairs.

DISCUSSIONS ON R. T. C.

Pandit Malaviya also discussed with members and associates the Round Table Conference with special reference to the position of Princes in a federated India. Pandit Malaviya will stay here for two days more and continue these discussions.—A.P.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

Sets Up New Records On Maiden Voyage.

RUGBY, June 13.

The newest and the largest liner of the Canadian Pacific Company "Empress of Britain" concluded her successful maiden voyage, when she arrived at Southampton yesterday from Canada.

She set up new records for the trip, the feature of her voyage being the remarkably slight variation in her outward and homeward trips.

Land to land journey in each direction occupied exactly 78 hours 22 minutes and the average speed both out and home worked out at 23.67 knots. At no time were her engines opened out fully.—B.O.W.

Steamship Companies Reduce Sailings Due To Slum.

RUGBY, June 13.

Messages from Liverpool and Southampton state that owing to reduction in Transatlantic passenger traffic all great shipping companies operating these services have decided to make substial reductions in the number of sailings during present season.—B. O. W.

SLIGHT STORM IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The inordinate heat, which had prevailed in Calcutta and suburbs for a fortnight and which had been responsible for the deaths of several Indians and Europeans, was allayed to a certain extent by a light shower of rain this evening. It was preceded by a storm of slight intensity.—A.P.

RUGBY, June 13.

Death occurred last night of Lord Trent who was formerly Sir Jesse Boot, founder of great firm of retail chemists Boots Ltd., which achieved its success under control of himself and Lady Boot. Trent who was eighty-one years old made many handsome gifts to University and other institutions of his native town Nottingham.—B.O.W.

PROPOSED VISIT OF M. C. C.

Lack Of Proper Publicity Denied

OUTLINE OF PROGRESS MADE.

SIMLA, June 11.
(By Mail.)

Mr. A. S. deMello, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Cricket Control in India, in a statement to the Associated Press stated that he was surprised to see certain statements appearing in the press of lack of publicity in regard to the proposed visit of the M. C. C. to India, next cold weather, and the visit of the Indian Team to England in 1932. He considered that it was hardly correct to suggest that proper publicity to the tours had not been given in India. On the other hand all available information had been given to the press in India, and had been published. Mr. DeMello stated that arrangements were well in hand for the proposed forthcoming visit of the M. C. C. to India next cold weather. With the exception of Bombay the whole of India had expressed desire to welcome the M. C. C. and the Board had already cabled their invitation, reply to which was expected by the end of June. By this time it is hoped that Bombay will also be in a position to decide one way or the other. The itinerary of the tour which includes Bombay has already been prepared provisionally by the Emergency Committee of the Board.

IF BOMBAY DOES NOT TAKE PART.

If however it is found that Bombay are unable to participate in the programme of fixtures, an amended itinerary excluding Bombay but including other cricketing centres such as Poona and Baroda etc., which had previously applied for fixtures had also been prepared. Passages for the M. C. C. have tentatively been booked to leave London in late September and to leave Colombo at the end of the tour in late February. The manager for the M. C. C. team has also been appointed. He is Major E. W. C. Ricketts. The Selection Committee consisting of Dr. H. D. Kanga (Bombay) A. L. Hosie (Bengal) and Ahsanul Haq (Northern India) had also been appointed to select a team for the All-India matches in India and also an Indian team to visit England next year. This Selection Committee has already commenced research work.

The centres that have provisionally been selected for all India matches are Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta and Delhi. The venue of first named will however be changed if Bombay are unable to participate in the tour, and it is likely that Madras will be selected. In response to the invitation of the Board His Excellency Lord Willingdon has approved of the suggestion that his own XI should play against the M. C. C. provided the fixture did not clash with his other engagements. Provisional dates for the match will be fixed for 15th January to 17th January at the Roshandra Club, Delhi.

In regard to the Indian team visiting England next year Mr. de Mello stated that at the Imperial Cricket Conference held in London in 1929, when India was represented for the first time England welcomed the idea of a visit from the Indian side and as the West Indies were good enough to visit that year 1932 was fixed for the visit. Considerable progress with the preparations of the visit has since been made. Major Ricketts who will be honorary manager of the M. C. C. in India will also be in charge of the Indian team in England.

COMMITTEE WATCHES INDIAN TALENT.

Under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay, a Committee has been established in London which, among other things, is watching Indian Cricket Talent avallable at Home during the current cricket season. Nazir Ali and the Nawab of Pataudi have been playing cricket in England for some years, while H. S. Malik and Captain Naidu both of whom are now in England are sure to attract due attention. The Board has, however, no information as to the plans of Duleep Singhji as far as the visit of the Indian team to England is concerned.

Mr. R. H. Mallett, who had just returned with the English team from the recent tour in the West Indies, has been able to complete a most attractive fixture for the test for the forthcoming tour which includes matches against the strongest counties, both universities and sides representing Scotland and Wales, also one test match at the Lords. The Board has already reserved passage for the members of the Indian team and they are expected to sail per s. s. "Rajputana" from Bombay on 9th April.

PERSONNEL OF C. C. BOARD.

In conclusion Mr. deMello said that Lord Willingdon had accepted to be the patron of the Cricket Control Board in India and the whole of India was now linked to the Board through provincial organisations. The personnel of the Board in India and England was as follows:—

Patron the Viceroy, Vice-patrons Sir Stanley Jackson, Maharajas of Patiala and Nawnagar and Sir Charles Harington. President Mr. R. E. Grant-Govan.

The Provincial Association now consists of Sind, Northern India, Bengal, and Assam, Southern Punjab, Delhi and District, United Provinces, Western India States, Bombay Presidency (proper) Rajputana, Central India (provisional) Madras, and Army Sports Board. In England the interest of the Board are now in the able hands of the Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Leslie Wilson, General Sir Charles Harington, etc. The representatives at the Imperial Cricket Conference are General Sir Charles Harington and K. M. Mistri.—A. P.

DEDAYE REBELLION CASE APPEALS

15 Death Sentences Confirmed

3 LIFE SENTENCES ENHANCED TO CAPITAL

RANGOON, June 13.

The special Bench of the High Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mya Bu and Mr. Justice Baguley, delivered judgment to-day in Dedaye rebellion case appeals of 71 accused, on whom 15 had been sentenced to death and 56 to transportation by the Special Tribunal.

All the fifteen death sentence were confirmed and three life sentences were enhanced to death sentences.

Nine persons sentenced to transportation for life were acquitted.

The remaining 44 appeals against life sentences were dismissed. The Bench also called upon 23 of the latter to show cause why the sentences awarded them should not be enhanced.—A.P.

DACOITIES RAMPANT IN BURMA.

RANGOON, June 12.

Sixteen dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Maubin and Insein by men armed with dahs and in some cases also with firearms. Property worth about sixthousand rupees have also been looted. A villager in Tharrawaddy was injured by dacoits while in Insein two men were injured. In Henzada an Indian was speared.

It is understood that the attempt to damage a bridge reported from Henzada yesterday was made by rebels and no damage has been done to the bridge. Four rebels were captured yesterday in Kama township, Thayetmyo District.—A.P.

Dacoities And Assaults On Indians.

RANGOON, June 13.

Henzada reports two dacoities in one of which the victim was an Indian irrigation overseer wh. was seriously injured and has been admitted to hospital.

Bassein reports that twenty-two Burmans in Khaki shorts and shirts, and hats, armed with guns, committed dacoity in a house, looted Rs. 500, burnt clothes and took away three persons, but released them subsequently.

Seven Burmans assaulted Indians in their huts at Pyapon on the 11th night, causing simple injury.

In Hanthawaddy an Indian hut was attacked by ten Burmans. One Indian sustained a gunshot wound. No property was looted.

Four dacoities are reported from Insein. Two dacoities by rebels are reported from Prome. In one of them one leader of the dacoits was killed by villagers.

Dacoities are also reported from Maubin and Tharrawaddy.

A. G. G. IN WESTERN INDIA STATES.

SIMLA, June 13.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Kelly, Agent-General to the Governor-General in States of Western India, will proceed home on short leave in the beginning of July and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. E. Mosse of the Political Department will officiate for him.—A.P.

Accounts Of Public Bodies.

DHRANGADHRA June 11.
(From Our Correspondent.)

The public is eager to know the accounts of public bodies. The Vidyarthi Jivan Sudhark Mandal has not issued its account to the public for 7 to 8 years. The Sarvajanik Sausantha should also look into this matter. Khadi Prachar Karyalaya accounts which are being made ready, should be published soon.

SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY TO BE SUSPENDED

Ultimatum Given

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 13.

An ultimatum has been given to Shikarpur Municipality by the Government of Bombay through the Commissioner of Sind to show cause why it should not be superseded, under Sec. 219 of Municipal Boroughs Act. A warning had been given 15 months back to the Municipality to improve its affairs within 12 months, otherwise on pain of being suspended but matters did not improve.

The Shikarpur Municipality is now replying within two months to Government's letter in connection with the suspension. The chief reason enumerated by Government for the drastic step is that the Municipality is approaching bankruptcy it having been showing a deficit continuously for the last 9 years, exceeding 3 lakhs.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.
Japs Beaten

RUGBY, June 13.

British doubles pair F. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes beat Japanese doubles partners Jiro Satoh and Minori Kawachi in Davis Cup Lawn Tennis match at Eastbourne to-day.—B. O. W.

SWADESHI CLOCK MAKING INDUSTRY

Subhash Bose ... Opens Works

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose performed the opening ceremony of the new workshop of the Indian Clock Manufacturing Co., of Bombay on Saturday evening at Gaiwady, Girgaum, in the presence of a small gathering.

Mr. Bhat described how in 1911 Mr. R.V. Joshi made a beginning in importing watches and clocks. In 1923 he ordered one clock of a special type from a French clockmaker. In 1928 he made a small beginning by manufacturing clocks in his own workshop. It was thus that the present concern came into existence. There were two more Swadeshi concerns in the line which were in a prosperous condition, due to 30 per cent import duty on clocks.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Sjt. Bose in declaring the workshop open, said, that he agreed to preside over the function, not because he knew anything of clock mechanism, but to show his humble appreciation of national industries. The speaker expressed his desire that the manufacturers would pass on from clocks to watches within a reasonable period.

The speaker appealed to his countrymen to encourage the concern.

Sjt. Bose went round and inspected the machinery and expressed his admiration for it.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-6.1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.673 inches (.007 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (2.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.7 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 25 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 529 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 47 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.14 inches

Total rainfal during the month 0.15.

Total rainfall during the year 0.16.

Weather Remarks drizzle.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13-6-31 Colaba Point 0.14" Fort 0.18" J. J. Hospital 0.11" Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 0.15" Fort 0.18" J. J. Hospital 0.11".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 1.18" Fort 1.63" J. J. Hospital 1.16".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 14.68" Fort 14.85" J. J. Hospital 11.32".

MONSOON BREAKS IN GUJERAT

SURAT, June 13.

Dark clouds commenced gathering over the city early this morning accompanied by occasional flashes of lighting and thunder and there has been drizzling rain since afternoon, thus marking the setting in of the monsoon in Gujerat. The sky is heavily clouded now and rain in the course of the night is anticipated.—A.P.

FOR EYE TROUBLES USE
ANKHI—KHOOSH (Eye Drop)
A GUARANTEED CURE.
Report of cases of Eye Diseases treated in Mission Dispensary with Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop from 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age.	Case.
Girl	10 years	Conjunctivities cured in 3 days.
Woman	45 "	" with sty cured in 6 "
Boy	4 "	Conjunctivities cured in 4 days.
Boy	10 "	" " 3 "
Woman	40 "	" Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

The Poona & Indian Village Mission, (Sd.) GEO LIPTROTT,
Nasrapur. (POONA). Superintendent.

BEST REMEDY FOR INFANTS, ADULTS AND OLD.
Absolutely harmless if a whole bottle is put into the eye or drunk. ANKHI-KHOOSH NEVER FAILS.
Obtainable at all Chemists, Opticians and Stores.
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queens Rd., Fort Bombay.

SAFELY RELY

ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

Wonderful Talisman
IF NOT BENEFITTED, MONEY REFUNDED.
LAXMI KABACHA.—This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends, respect everywhere, etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.
Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman Rs. 4-9. SpecialRs. 38-4 in gold.
R. C. BHATTACHARYYA. (B. C.) Post Box No. 12204, CALCUTTA.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. S. Hydrocele Specialist.
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 annas Stamps.

SECURE WITH PRESIDENCY—
INSURANCE Co.'s (PROVIDENT)
Head Office:—AMRUT BUILDING,
Royal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs: 125/- and upwards.
Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re: 1/- and upwards.
LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC
New Classes in INDIAN MUSIC will be OPENED on the 15th June.
Special Arrangements for Ladies under Competent Lady Teachers
See or apply to:—
Principal B. R. DEODHAR,
BENHAM LANE, BOMBAY 4.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY
USE
PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS
Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks, Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.
THE MANAGING AGENTS:
Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.
JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

DUTY ON PIG IRON.

No Removal Till 1934.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Report of the Tariff Board consisting of Sir P. P. Ginwala President and Messrs. A. E. Mathias and J. Matthai on the removal of revenue duty on pig iron is published. They state that no case has been made out for the removal of revenue duty and recommend the continuation of the same till 1934, when the whole position can be re-examined during the statutory enquiry into the steel industry.

The question of the retention or removal of the duty on pig iron arose in the following manner. The duty on machinery was removed in September 1927, and in a representation to the Board the Britannia Engineering Company, Calcutta, pointed out that this would adversely affect their position as manufacturers of jute and tea machinery, since their raw materials namely steel and pig iron, were liable, the one to a protective and the other to a revenue duty, while foreign machinery would be admitted free. It was considered that the removal of the duty on pig iron might to some extent remove the inequality of treatment, if any case for relief was established. Accordingly in July 1928 the Board addressed manufacturers of pig iron, requesting their views on the subject of the removal of th duty. Meanwhile the Britannia Engineering Company requested that their application should be kept pending for 12 months after which they would be in a better position to gauge the exact effect of the removal of the duty on machinery. At the end of this time, the Company withdrew their application.

REPRESENTATION BY OTHER CONCERNS.

While the application of the Britannia Engineering Company remained pending, representations were also received from the following firms and institutions asking for the removal of the duty:—1. Messrs. Kirloskar Bros., Kirloskarwadi. 2. The Sikdar Iron Works, Calcutta 3. The Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce 4. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

It is alleged in all the representations regarding the removal of the duty that the three largest producers of pig iron in India, namely the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Bengal Iron Company have entered into business arrangements whereby the price of pig iron is maintained at the import level and in the absence of competitive conditions the internal price of pig iron is enhanced by the 10 per cent. import duty. Manufacturers of machinery in which cast iron plays a part are therefore at a disadvantage in competing with similar imported machinery. It is therefore claimed that the duty on pig iron should be removed. It is this presentation of the case which we have in the main to investigate.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The statement that the pig iron combine have maintained internal prices at the levee of imported pig iron, does not appear to be correct. No combine can afford to resist pressure of public opinion indefinitely. Moreover it is to their advantage to encourage sales in India by offering attractive prices. Further, the competition of the Mysore Iron works has forced the combine to maintain their prices at a level considerably lower than that of imported pig iron.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

So far then as our sheme of protection for steel industry is concerned, it may be urged that there is no objection to the removal of the duty. At the same time we cannot think that the present is the appropriate time for its removal.

We have found that the removal of the revenue duty on pig iron would not directly interfere with our scheme of protection for the Steel Industry. At the same time the advantage thereby received by manufacturers of machinery would be negligible and it has not been proved that the continuance of the duty will place them at any considerable disadvantage in competing with imported good. The removal of the duty will result in a diminution in the profits of the Iron Companies, which in the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Company may amount to about one lakh of rupees annually. In view of the recent strike at the Tata Iron and Steel Company's works we consider the present an unfavourable time for the removal of the duty. Further, the proposal, if accepted, would adversely affect the Mysore Iron Works and render their successful working a matter of considerable difficulty. Since this is the only Iron Works not included in the combine, any restriction of its activities might in the end react unfavourably on the consumer. Success of this enterprise is also of considerable importance from the national point of view, affording as it does a reserve supply of acetone for the manufacture of explosives. Our conclusion therefore is that no case has been made out upon which we can base any recommendation for the removal of the revenue duty. We think that no serious harm will be done to any consumer if it is retained until the statutory enquiry into the Steel industry takes place in 1933-34 or earlier. The whole position can then be re-examined and if it is then found that a better case is made out for its removal, the duty may be removed.

OFF TO NEVADA!

PEACEFUL PICKETERS OF COONOOR.

Stones And Night Soil Thrown At Them.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COONOR, June 9.

For the last one week vigorous picketing of the Beer and Arrack Taverns was carried on in Coonoor by Congress Volunteers in a peaceful manner. This was too much both for the vendors who never expected this hill resort of the bureaucracy to be invaded by Congress activities. The Congress Committee Secretary was attacked with a big stone two days ago. Night soil was thrown in front of a local pleader's house for the little help that he was rendering to the volunteers. His house was a target for stone-throwing. No action was taken to stop this but on the 9th June morning at 9 a.m. 13 volunteers were arrested by the police in two batches for the alleged offences of rioting and mischief caused to certain persons who visited the picketed shops. After an hour in the police lock-up the picketers were placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to answer charges under Sec. 147 (Rioting), 323 (Hurt) and 426 (Mischief). The arrested persons were not given time to consult their lawyer friends and were forced to walk the distance from the police lock-up to the court. Meanwhile Messrs. S. R. Narayana Iyer and C. S. Warriar, local pleaders, hearing of the arrest, proceeded to the court and asked for an adjournment to enable them to consult the accused. This being refused, the defence counsel put in petitions to adjourn the case on the ground that they were moving the High Court to transfer the case to some other court. This adjournment was allowed and the case has been postponed to the 23rd June and the volunteers bound over to appear on 23rd.

ANANDILAL PODDAR SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, June 10.

The suburb of Santa Cruz is well-known, and justly so, for its many features peculiarly appealing to the residents of not only suburbs but even of the city of Bombay. Its beautiful seashore of Juhu needs no further advertisement or recommendation. The Anandilal Poddar High School with a modest beginning of about two hundred students on its roll, has now more than a thousand students on its lists and given more facilities of accommodation, is in a position to attract three or four hundred more students easily to its fold. This year the School, for the first time of its career, had sent twenty-nine students for the Matriculation Examination and twenty-two candidates (nearly 76 per cent) have come out successful. Still more pleasing is the fact that a girl student Miss Madhuri Kapadia has headed the list of successful candidates with 370 marks to her credit. The Managing Committee of the School are now busy making the institution more attractive as well as useful and have already installed an open air gymnasium. They have further improvements also in view and they are confident that they will not have to wait long for the funds necessary for the same.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

At the last meeting of the Calicut Excise Licensing Board, it was resolved to approach the Police and Excise departments to see to the prevention of illicit sale of toddy which has become a regular feature in many parts of Malabar.

BE 100 PER CENT SWADESHI

Appeal To Jains

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANGLI, June 12.

In the course of his presidential address to the Seventh Session of Dakshana Maharashtra Jain Conference Mr. Mehta exhorted his co-religionists always to follow the lead of the Congress and reminded them to be non-violent even under the slightest provocation.

He asked them to be 100 per cent Swadeshi and made certain valuable suggestions for encouragement of Swadeshi industries viz.:—shipping, banking, insurance, etc. He referred to the hopeless plight of agriculturists and labourers—and after a searching analysis came to the conclusion that if future Government was going to be the "the government of the people for the people and by the people" all the minorities and the depressed classes should be duly protected. He dwelt at length on the hardships to which Jain litigants were put in British Courts owing to the mistaken belief of the identity of Jainism with Hinduism and suggested two remedies—viz.: to have Jain Succession Law and Adoption Acts passed to be applied to the Jains, or to get the customs prevailing amongst the Jains settled by appointing a Commission for the benefit of the Jains in order to save the expenses to which Jain litigants are put, to establish a special custom.

He emphasised the need of unity among Jains and to encourage the study of Jain literature. He deplored the present system of education and exhorted his young countrymen to turn their attention to physical training and technical and commercial education.

He stood for safeguarding of the rights of the Indian State subjects in any future constitution to some extent as those of their British Indian brothren and emphasised the need for communal equality as the backbone of any political advancement.

He stood unreservedly for social reforms in all spheres and had very bitter words to say for the giving of holy orders to minors without the consent of parents or guardians.

Seva Dal Remits Membership Fees Of Village Volunteers.

The Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal sends the following resolution to the Press:

In view of the economic distress in rural areas the All India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal permits its Provincial Boards to remit the membership fees of village volunteers provided that such volunteers are members of the Congress. The Provincial Boards may remit such fees in a particular area or in the whole province, provided that such remission shall only be applicable to rural areas and the volunteers fulfil the other conditions of the membership.

The Provincial Volunteer Board Secretaries are directed to note the resolution and take action on it.

PROPOSED YOUTH'S CONFERENCE IN KERALA.

Illicit Sale Of Liquor.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 10.

Arrangements are in progress to hold a Youths' Conference in Kerala in the first week of August. It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been requested to preside over the Conference.

COBDEN CLUB GOLD MEDAL

Mr. B. N. Adarkar has knocked off this year's "Cobden Club Gold Medal" for the B. A. examination. It will be remembered that he was the winner of two Medals and two Scholarships in the Inter Arts examination.

Rugby.—In Parliament, on Thursday afternoon, the Premier answered in the negative a question as to whether it was proposed to call a three party conference for further consideration of the whole question of unemployment insurance, now that the interim report had been published.

"DAYS OF AUTOCRACY OVER"

Democratic Thakore Saheb's Words To New Assembly.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS

(From Our Correspondent).

LATHI, June 11.

The Thakore Saheb of this place after accession to the throne, made a tour in all the parts of the State and has made a very democratic beginning by forming an assembly in which the State has appointed leading persons. At the time of establishing this assembly the Thakore Saheb said, "The whole world is yearning for freedom. In this progressive age, the days of autocracy are over and hence we form this assembly to listen to public welfare."

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA.

The public of Kathiawar observed Jamnagar Day on the 7th instant and protest meetings were held at different places. The delay in the release of three political prisoners was criticised and a member of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal has intimated to Jam Saheb their intention to offer Satyagraha if they are not released before June 21.

MONOPOLIES.

The people of the Gondal State have to suffer much because of monopolies. The persons who have taken the monopolies of commodities like sugar are demanding very high rates.

The State is going to build roads for connecting different villages. Buildings for schools are also under construction. This action of the State is regarded as praiseworthy.

IN PRAISE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

'CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT SHALL ANSWER."

(From A Correspondent).

SAUGOR, June 11.

Mrs. Salve was given an ovation when she rose to deliver her address after the chairman. Mrs. Salve said Indian women had proved their mettle in the last war. From Mahatmaji to Mr. MacDonald, all praised women's courageous fight and sacrifices. "A Christian Government shall answer for the sins of cruel treatment to noble souls like Bhagat Singh. I wish Mahila Seva Sanghs be established everywhere to carry out organised and systematic work," she said. Resolutions rgretting the deaths of Pandit Motilal, Maulana Mohammed Ali, Mazrulhaque, Zaveri, Bhagat Singh and comrades and congratulating sufferers in the last struggle, deploring the Cawnpore riots and Vidyarthiji's death were passed all standing.

FLAG SALUTATION IN SANGLI.

Also Jain Conferences.

(From A Correspondent).

SANGLI, June 12.

Mr. Makanji Mehta and Smt. Gulabben Makanji Mehta, the Presidents-elect of 7th Southern Maharashtra Jain Swetambar Conference and of Southern Maharashtra Jain Women's Conference arrived here this morning and were given a rousing reception by the local citizens who were astir from early morning and were taken triumphantly in procession to Tilak Mandir where an imposing flag salutation ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gulabben Mehta amidst cheers and songs.

Prominent delegates from various parts have come. The Conference began at 2 p.m. after Mr. Bapubhai Ratanchand, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates. The President's speech was translated into Marathi. The Conference meets again to-morrow after the deliberations of the Subjects Committee when it is expected to finish its work. The Mahila Parishad meets at 8 p.m. on Saturday and is expected to finish its sitting the same evening. H. H. the Maharani of Sangli is expected to be present.

Currim Mahomed Sulaiman Cutchi Memon Jamaitkhana

At the request of the Cutchi Memon Jamat the Trustees of the late Seth Currim Mahomed Sulaiman have constructed a cut-stone building in Memon Moholla as a Jamatkhana (Feast House) and Lagansara (Marriage House) for the Cutchi Memon Community. The building and furniture have cost Rs. 1,77,000.

The Trustees handed over over the charge of the building to the Cutchi Memon Jamat.

MUNSHIGANJ, (Dacca).—The death has taken place at the age of 115 of Srimati Bama Sundari Debi, of Deobhog. She was the oldest inhabitant of the sub-division and was quite hale and hearty at the time of her death.—A.P.

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—:o:—

Spratt Concludes His Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT June 9.

"The Labour Party is completely Imperialist Party" was Spratt's last remark yesterday. Resuming his statement in the "Conspiracy" case to-day, he reviewed the position of the left wing of the Labour Party, the I.L.P. and so on. Spratt criticised the left wing as strongly as the right and said: "It is claimed that their policy represents a real alternative which sincere Socialists can follow without falling into Communists' possession. "If the Labour Party is fairly completely exposed, the I.L.P. and the Left Wing are not. But if their policy is examined. It will be found to contain the same fundamental weakness as that of the Labour Party. In fact it is the same policy which the Labour Party was pursuing, say, ten years ago. Like the Labour Party, then, the I.L.P. now is not burdened with the cares of office, and so, can still appear to be radical."

Spratt remarked that "instead of the only hopeful policy of open opposition to the Labour Government and the R. T. C., and full support to the revolutionary movement in India, the I.L.P., spreads illusions among the British workers saying that the Labour Government has something of its own and that repression was a temporary necessity, when peaceful conditions are established the Labour Government will show its democratic spirit and generosity etc. The policy of the I.L.P. thus in effect meant support of Imperialism."

A COMPLAINT.

When asked about the search, Spratt said: "The Police and the prosecution have behaved rather in a barbarous way, in connection with the searches and specially of books. They seized practically everything having any political bearing and a good deal more which had none." In this connection Spratt complained that even the unauthorised books had not as yet been returned though the prosecution had two years to go through them. "These books were mainly philosophical and scientific works, "Scientific Method" by James Johnstone, Professor of Geology in Liverpool University. Lenin's "Materialism and Impero Criticism" "I think," said Spratt, "that either they must admit they have kept back these books intentionally or that they want to prevent people from learning anything about even material philosophy." The books which are held to be objectionable, Spratt said were actually bought openly in market in the ordinary way.

MORALS AND COMMUNISTS.

Continuing his statement Mr. Spratt said: "The accused were charged in the Court with being indifferent to moral considerations. They were not.

"Subject to considerations, Communists have regard to moral considerations. The tributes paid to Lenin and other working class leader such as Connoly, who was executed after the Easter rising in Dublin in 1916, included the testimony that they were honest. That is moral attribute."

"Mr. J. M. Kaynes has testified to the superiority of the moral system established in Soviet Russia and the coincidence of theory and practices opposed to the state of things in bourgeoisie countries."

"The essence of bourgeois morality is hypocrisy, and when they accuse the Communists of lack of moral sense, they are only playing their usual game.

"This case has been launched not as a consequence of crimes by the accused but as a part of political policy. They had been arrested in order to warn the bourgeois nationalists of the danger of stirring up the masses against the Government. Their arrest had been used by the Conservative Party in the General election of 1929 in England. But the main purpose of the arrest had been to break the impending strikes in Bombay Textile Industry. The Bengal Jute Industry, and on the Railways. It was above all a strike breaking prosecution."

"A DISPARITY."

"There was great disparity between their financial position and that of the prosecution. The case had been launched in Meerut, for which there seemed no justification. They had been deprived of jury and had been refused bail. The prosecution could bring foreign witnesses and they could not. The prosecution had a complete record of their correspondence, but they could not refer to that record. The prosecution had an unlimited staff of assistants but any who came to help the defence turned out "to be a suspicious character" who had to be interned under Regulation III.

With these words Mr. Spratt concluded his statement which had lasted for nearly seven working days. The Judge thereafter called upon Mr. Muzzafar Ahmed to make his statement.

NOT "A VEILED COMMUNIST PARTY"

Muzaffar Ahmed On Evolution Of Workers And Peasants' Party.

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, June 10.

After Philip Spratt had concluded his statement in the "Conspiracy" Case the Judge called Muzaffar Ahmad of Calcutta to the box to explain the evidence against him. As Muzaffar Ahmad is a chronic tuberculosis patient and is so weak in health that he cannot continuously speak for a long time, the Judge decided that he should make his statement every day upto the lunch period and Kishori Lal Ghose, another accused should make his statement after lunch each day.

Muzaffar spoke on "National Revolution as the Communists see it," "when explaining the evidence about the workers and peasants party of Bengal of which he was the Secretary and about the Communist party of which he was an executive member.

"I am a revolutionary Communist," said Muzaffar admitting his membership of the Communist party and proceeded to say: "We did not duly affiliate our party with the Communist International for the reason that we were weak numerically, our party also fully believed in the policy, principles and programme of the Communist International and propagated them as best as it could under the circumstances. I cannot really conceive the existence of a communist or a communist party who or which does not act according to the principles and programme of the Communist International which is the real and greatest revolutionary organisation in the world."

AN ALLEGATION DENIED.

Muzaffar also admitted his membership of the Workers and Peasants' Party, but denied the allegation that it was a "veiled" communist party. "In spite of the legal existence of the Communist party of India, it is grotesque on the part of the prosecution to think that there was a necessity of having a veiled Communist party under the caption of the workers and peasants party." He proceeded to say that the prosecution argument amounted to this that because some communists were members of the W.P.P., therefore, it was a Communist Party; but "several communists including himself," argued Muzaffar, "were members of the A.I.C.E. Did that also make the A.I.C.E. a veiled Communist body"?

W.P.P.'S ULTIMATE OBJECT.

"The workers and peasants' party did stand for the sharpening of the class struggle and developing the political consciousness and militancy in the exploited masses. The achievement of complete national indepence from British imperialism through a revolution of the bourgeois democratic type was the ultimate object of the W. P. P. It did not adopt any socialist programme nor did it stand for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was the political expression of the revolutionary movement for national emancipation. "It has got to be understood," Muzaffar said, "that the struggle of the subject nation for its national independence is the struggle of the working class and the peasantry for freedom from economic exploitation."

"In a colonial subject country like India where the relics of feudalism are still in existence, the immediate objective of the Communist International can be neither the proletarian revolution nor the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletarist. The communists are not a pack of utopian idealists. They on the other hand, are true scientific interpreters of the march of history and very keen observers of the situations. The reading of history from the materialist point of view has made the communists understand that India will pass through the stage of national revolution of a democratic type before she reaches stage of the proletarian revolution."

EVOLUTION OF W. P. P.

Muzaffar then described the evolution of the workers and peasants party. "It first came into existence in Bengal in November 1925 under the name of the "Labour Swaraj Party of the Indian National Congress". Its founders had in mind to organise the party as a left revolutionary wing within the national Congress." Muzaffar said that this was soon discovered to be a mistaken line. "It was ascertained that a national revolutionary party aiming at complete independence and the Government of the masses could not grow within the Congress which has been a reformist organisation of the Indian bourgeoisie with its close alliance with landlordism and having petty-bourgeoisie as its rank and file. It had never any conscious mass following and in fact it cannot have any, on account of conflicting interests between the working-class and the bourgeoisie and between peasantry and zamindars. Whenever the Congress had obtained a mass following of workers and peasants it was not a conscious following but a hypocritical one secured by so many false slogans, that following too the Congress could secure for the time being."

Muzaffar had not concluded his statement when he retired to the Dock exhausted.

TEN WOMEN NAMED AS GREATEST LIVING

John Haynes Holmes Declares They Are Proof That There Is No Sex In Genius.

Mrs. Naidu Is One

The "ten greatest women of today," were named by John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church in an address in mail week at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-six Street, New York where his congregation is now worshipping.

The list includes five Americans one English woman, one French woman, one Norwegian, one Russian and one Indian.

Mr. Holmes gave his list alphabetically as follows:

Jane Addams—By universal consent the greatest among modern women—lover of humanity and a social statesman of sanity, saintliness and serene idealism.

Annie Besant—Greatest of women orators—a flaming spirit ever questing, with unquenchable ar after truth—a leader of multitudes in whom at last East and West have met.

Catherine Breshkovsky—"Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," most heroic, of all living martyrs for mankind.

Mme. Curie—Immortal discoverer of radium—greatest woman scientist of all time.

Emma Goldman.—A social idealist of brilliant intellect and sacrificial courage.

Helen Keller—Most pitifully handicapped and most perfectly triumphant of women—her life the proudest personal achievement of modern times.

Edna St. Vincent Millay—The chief glory of contemporary American literature—well called "the greatest woman poet since Sappho."

Mme. Sarojini Naidu—First among Indian women—leader with Gandhi of the Indian Nationalist cause—orator, poet, statesman.

Margaret Sanger—Indomitable advocate of birth control, the greatest crusade in history for the emancipation of women.

Sigrid Undset—Author of "Kristin Lavransdatter"—winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature—supreme historical novelist of modern times.

"I think of other great and noble women," said Mr. Holmes. "Such women as Carrie Chapman Catt Lillian Wald, Maude Royden, Virzinia Wolf, Willa Cather, Selma Laggerlof, Rosika Schwimmer, Henrietta Szold, Mme. Schumann-Heink—all notable leaders of their day! But the ten whom I have named seem to me to be supreme.

"I wonder if it is because I am an American that five of my ten greatest women to-day are themselves Americans. Or is it that American pioneer life early developed a freedom among woman that has led, temporarily at least, to a fuller flowering of genius?

"This list of great women must forever end the superstition that women are not the equals of men in genius and power, or cannot excel wherever men can excel. My list includes women great in mind as well as heart. Mme. Curie, for example, ranks any scientist of her day. Sigrid Undset is first among European novelists, and Miss Millay second to no poet writing in any language. Mrs. Besant is supreme among orators to-day. I would match Jane Addams against any statesman of whom I know. Helen Keller is a miracle of incomparable wonder. And so it goes! There is no sex in genius."

City European Constituency Election.

Bombay, June 13

A vacancy having occurred in Bombay Legislative Council by reason of the resignation of Sir Reginald Arthur Spence, a member elected by the Bombay City European Constituency, the said Constituency has to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy before 1st July.

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Terukuni „	12000	....	@ 26 „
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Hakusan „	10500	---	@10 Aug
x Tango „	6893	29 July	12 „

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Chichibu Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
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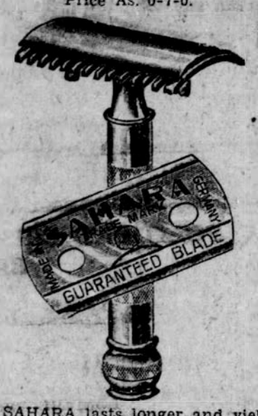

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NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 13.

July	8.55
October	8.92
December	9.17
January	9.28
March	9.47

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 13.

July	8.56
October	8.92
Middling Spot	8.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 13.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil bales.
Day's exports to the Continent Nil bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 13.

	Opening	Closing
June		4.64
July	4.64	4.67
August		4.71
September		4.75
October	4.76	4.70
November		4.82
December		4.86
January	4.87	4.90
February		4.94
March	4.96	4.99
April		5.03
May	5.04	5.07
June		5.10
Middling Spot		4.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 13.

Estimated Spot Sales	5,000 bales
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150 „

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 13.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.87
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.02
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.17
Oomra, Good	3.30
Oomra, Fully Good	3.45
Oomra, Fine	3.60
Bengal, Good	2.94
Bengal, Fully Good	3.04
Bengal, Fine	3.14
Scinde, Fully Good	3.04
Scinde, Fine	3.14
Scinde, Superfine	3.24

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 13.

Sakellaridis, July	7.36
September	7.52
October	7.61
November	7.65
January	7.83
March	7.97
May	8.12
F.G.F. Spot	7.55

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In addition to the above 1,200 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 10,633 tons Copper Ore.

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Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 214 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

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BETTY BLYTHE
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A Deal Of 200 Dyeings In One Shout

Bombay, June 14.

The following note by Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt at the foot of their day's report will be found very interesting. The contraction of currency and heavy slump in the prices of commodities and silver has left no money in circulation—Credit is restricted and Share Bazar is now under the effect of financial adverse horizon. The report reads as under:—

Better rates in cotton were responsible for values of mill shares going up a little. With the mills working well, cotton prices improving, cloth market doing fair business, prices in share market should have improved well. But there is another factor worthy of consideration and it is Money. The general public have little to spare to come and invest in the share market inspite of ridiculously low rates. Banks have been fruitlessly demanding further margin from their clients and so this adds to the general panic.

To-day there was some improvement in the values of mill shares. A deal of 200 Dyeings in one shout has also been reported. We are not very optimistic just now, for the simple reason that there is still lack of confidence all over the World and until trade conditions improve, it is futile to expect the share values in our market to show any substantial improvement. Plenty of people are waiting to unload their holdings at higher rates.

Trams suffered a drop in the middle of the session on the rumours that a bank had given orders to sell a large block of these shares on account of a client not furnishing further margin on his overdraft account.

Alcocks registered a further rise.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 12.

Bombay Dyeing 663; 56; 65; 63; 66
Century 224; 20; 26-14
Colaba 96
Crescent 57
Fazul 352; 45; 53
Indore 343; 42; 45
Madhowji N. 25
Nagpur 322; 21; 25
New Great 127; 30
Pearl 215; 17
Simplex 255; 56
Swadeshi 270; 75
Burma 390; 78; 86-14
Hydro 103-7; 3-2
Tram 107; 5-15; 7-13
Deff. 262
Ord. 19; 18-14; 12; 19-4
Bundi 12-2
Indian 145; 48
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 210; 21; 16; 17

MILLS
Bombay, June 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	272-8
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom: Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	666-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Central	226-14
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	325
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	353-12
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	102-8
1000 Hindustan	1,425
100 Indore-Malwa	345
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasturchand	7-2
100 Khatau	92-8
100 Kohinoor	126-4
250 Laxmi	325
100 Madhowji	25
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	860
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	510
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	130
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	115
250 Pearl	217-8
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1725
250 Simplex	56-4
100 Swan	188-12
100 Swadeshi	275
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	23
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1337-8
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66-8,
500 Imperial	1052-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	253-12
100-50 India	80-0
5 Union	3-2-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	148-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	575
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7
100 Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200, 100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P:	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	555
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom. Tram	107-13
100 Tata Power P.	1067-8
100 Tata Hydro	103-2
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
1000 Tata Power	397-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	785
100 Amritsar Patti	110-0
100 Central Provin.	76-4
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	45
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	565

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150, Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	37-8
30 Tata Steel D.	262-8
75 Tata Steel	19-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	217-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	175-10
50 Bom. Telephone	41-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	385-14
50 Bom. Burma New	140
100 Ind. Bleaching	138-12
15 Scindia	6-1
2-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-15-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

—:o:—

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSON. LTD.
Bombay, June 13.

Receipts for week ending 11th June

	1931 Bales.	1930 Bales
Bengals	1738	1025
Oomras	6738	14868
Dholleras	16471	10175
Broach	1966	1198
Southerns	7678	25871
Persians	11	6
Americans	17355	...
Egyptians	1333	424
E. Africans	16981	9687
Other sorts	143	...
Total	70414	63254

Exports for week ending 11th June

	Bales.
United Kingdom	375
Continent	4600
China	3708
Japan	10946
Coast Ports	294
Total	24923
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	3200
China, Japan & Coast Ports	26519
Total	29719

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th June.

1930-31	3112109	1929-30 3271605

Exports from 1st Sept. to 11th June.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	72127	74908
Continent	455600	650096
China	1175018	986323
China	342929	341534
Japan	1175018	986323
Coast Ports	19487	19080
U. S. A.	1923	32599
Total	2067084	2105440 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 11th June 1931 177,287
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 11th June 1931 669,186
Same period last year 698,375
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 11-th June 1931 938,487
Same time last year 1,258,072

Imports of American Cotton. Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 Aug. 1931 114,231
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 11th June 1931, 100,282
American cotton at Sea for India 13,949

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 12.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latst prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	57 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd	0 11 9
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 3 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	59 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 6 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 4 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 18 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	101 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	75 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	1 12 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 11 6
Shahadara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	60 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	94 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	100 10 0

Remarks:—Bengal Nagpur Rly. ex-div.

KEROSENE AND PETROL LOCAL RATES.
Bombay, June 11.
KEROSENE.

	Rs. a. p.
"Shell" Cases, 150 deg. F. T. High Grade Oil per case	8 15 6
"Waterfly" Cases F. T. High Grade Oil per case	8 11 6
"Firefly" Cases, F. T. High Grade Oil per case	8 7 6
"Anchor/Swastika" brand in 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 11 6
"Rising Sun"/Chukker" brand 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 9 6
"Rising Sun"/Chukker 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins	8 0 0
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand in bulk per 8 imp. Gls.	6 7 6
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 1 6
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins	7 8 0
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	4 15 6

PETROL.

"Shell" and "Boc" Ex-Kerbside Pumps per gallon	1 3 0
"Shell" and "Boc" in two gallon cans per gallon	1 4 0

CALCUTTA. June 12.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned internal drainage scheme of Dr. B. N. De, special officer of Calcutta Corporation. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 65 lakhs. The Corporation formally recording the letter conveying the sanction, has asked Dr. De to complete the preparation of the final designs and detailed estimates.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA 4, 6-30 & 10

KEN MAYNARD in SONG of the CABALLERO
ALL-TALKING—ALL SINGING.
ALSO
Two Reel Talking Comedy—Pathe Gazette.

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday, Sunday, Monday Friday and Bank Holiday at 3 P. M. Broadways Dazzle brought to you in the screen's first Follies!
ALL-TALKING
ALL-SINGING
ALL-DANCING
WILLIAM FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES
It is really two great shows in one—near the catchy song Hits!

THE BIGGEST TRAIN SMASH
EVER SCREENED
is only one of the thrills you will get when you see
GLENN TRYON
IN
THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
AT
PATHE CINEMA
ALL-TALKING—ALL THRILLS
NEXT WEEK.

Mr. V. B. PENDHARKAR
Presents at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
PUNYA-PRABHAV
LALITKALADARSHA

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country. J7

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1931.

Congress Warning To Liquor Shop-Keepers

INTENSIVE PICKETING TO BEGIN SOON

KEEP AWAY FROM ENSUING TODDY SHOP AUCTION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, B.P.C.C. writes:—

We deem it our duty to give a timely intimation to all concerned that picketing of liquor and toddy shops will be shortly resumed in the City. The Congress was busily engaged in election affairs. This and other activities had, for the time being, to be suspended and as soon as the new committee begins to function, an elaborate scheme for future programme to be immediately given effect to will be put forward and in that programme peaceful picketing of liquor and toddy shops will form the important item.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A circular letter has been sent to District Congress Committees asking for various particulars as regards the number and location of liquor and toddy shops in their wards. It is proposed to enrol volunteers in various Wards, so that they may be able to carry on the picketing, if not whole time, at least, in the morning and more particularly, in the evening, at the liquor and toddy shops situated either in their own locality or in the vicinity of their residence.

NOTHING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

These volunteers will not be given any remuneration, nor any arrangements will be made for their boarding and messing, and in order to avoid inconvenience, picketing will be so arranged as to enable the volunteers to carry it on near their place of residence, without much inconvenience.

A WARNING.

We have deemed it advisable to give this timely warning, as we are informed that the suspension of picketing, due to the fact that the Congress workers were otherwise busily engaged, has caused some misapprehension in some interested quarters and led several liquor and toddy shopkeepers to believe that picketing is given up for ever so far as the City is concerned so that they may continue their trade unhindered.

WHAT'S IN STORE.

Particularly, the intending bidders at the ensuing toddy shops auction which, we are given to unierstand, will be shortly held, will ake note of this so that they may ake it seriously into consideration before making their offers.

VILLAGERS' CLASH WITH MONARCHISTS

Civil Guards Come To Rescue

LONDON, June 13.

Madrid.—Serious disturbances occurred at Alacuas, following a Monarchist meeting. Villagers, angered by cheers for the King, replied with boos, hisses and catcalls.

Several Monarchists drew out revolvers and fired on the crowd. A free fight ensued and the Monarchists were eventually driven to take refuge in a house, rom which they had to be rescued by the Civil Guards.

Two motor-cars belonging to the Monarchists were burned in the streets.—Reuter.

KARACHI "REVOLUTIONARY" PARTY CASE

Referred Back To Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 13.

Apropos the Karachi "Revolutionary" Party case in connection with which an appeal is pending in the High Court of Karachi the Additional Judicial Commissioner ordered yesterday referring the case back to the Magistrate for recording evidence. Mashirnama regarding the seizure of Mutiny Bulletin has not been proved in the lower court. The appeal will be heard after the above evidence is recorded. In the meanwhile two accused Rochaldas and Bhakwandas were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,500 each. One accused Hiranand Advani is already at large having been released as a result of the amnesty, while the remaining two will have to remain in jai.

CASE UNDER EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 13.

The trial under 5 Explosive Substances Act against three accused Tekchand, Meghraj, and Omprakash commenced yesterday in connection with the alleged discovery of crude bomb and explosive material from the room of the accused and the neighbouring places. The case has dragged on for a long time arrests having been made in November last. One accused is a lame person.

AIR MAIL POSTCARDS FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

SIMLA, June 15.

The Government of India have decided to introduce shortly an air mail postcard rate for the United Kingdom. The inclusive fee for such cards will be four annas, representing the ordinary postal charge of 1-1|2 annas and an air mail fee of 2-1|2 annas. The entire fee can be paid by affixing stamps for four annas to postcards of private manufacture or by affixing stamps for 2-1|2 annas to an international postcard.

In both cases the blue air mail label must be affixed. For the convenience of the public, the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department will issue air mail postcards bearing stamps of four annas and the blue air mail label. Postcards will be available for sale at all important post offices at their face value, viz: four annas per postcard or Rs. 2 per packet of eight. Postcards should be superscribed "India—London" below the blue air mail label. Postcards will be sent by air from Delhi or Karachi.—A. P.

DACCA RIOT CONVICT ESCAPES

DACCA (By Mail), June 10.

Sheikh Peru, who, with nine other Mahomedans, was sentenced by Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, the Sub-Divisional Officer, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on rioting and other charges escaped from the Court dock immediately after orders were passed. A warrant was, thereupon issued for his arrest.

It was alleged that on May 25, 1930, when a communal riot was in progress in Dacca, the prisoners, who were armed with lathis, crowbars and other weapons, entered the houses of two Hindus in Amligola and damaged property.—A. P.

"APPROVER TUTORED BY THE POLICE"

Defence Statement In Lahore Cases

Sukhdev Applies For "Confisfacted" Application.

LAHORE, June 13.

An interesting situation has arisen in the second conspiracy case in which 27 youngmen are being tried by the Special Tribunal on charges, including those of waging war against the king, dacoity, conspiray to murder officials, etc.

During the cross-examination of Kharaitram, the second approver, it was pointed out by the defence that Khairatram's statement to police, when he was arrested, and his subsequent statement to the Magistrate a month and a half later, were word for word, the same.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Thereupon Mr. Sleem, a member of the Tribunal, asked Kharaitram how such a thing had happened.

The approver replied that it was merely by accident.

Defence Counsel thereupon wanted to put certain questions regarding the statement before the police, adding that he wished to prove that Kharaitram had been tutored by the police.

AN OBJECTION.

The prosecution objected to such a cross-examination on a statement before the police, on the ground that a question regarding a statement to the police could be put only by way of contradiction.

After arguments had been heard for several hours the Tribunal decided in favour of the defence.

SUKHDEV'S CASE.

The conspiracy case against Sukhdev was then taken up after a week's adjournment which had been granted by the Tribunal following Sukhdev's application stating that an application of his to the Tribunal was confiscated by the jail authorities and until it was returned he would not participate in the proceedings.

The Tribunal, while postponing the hearing, had given notice to the jail authorities to send the above-mentioned application to the Court.

KEEP OFF PRESSMEN!

This afternoon the Crown Counsel produced the application, but urged the Court not to allow pressmen to make use of it, but to keep it on record or return it to the jail authorities.

Sukhdev's counsel urged that the application should be returned to Sukhdev who would decide, after consultation with Counsel, whether to file it before the Court or destroy it.

After hearing arguments for two hours, the matter was adjourned to Monday.—A.P.

Sukhdev Raj's Complaint

THREAT OF NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDINGS

LAHORE, June 10.

Accused Sukhdev Raj was produced to-day at about 2 p.m. before the Special Tribunal to stand his trial in the Punjab Conspiracy Case separately.

He was brought in handcuffs which were removed outside the court room. The visitors were subjected to rigorous search.

Accused Sukh Dev Raj addressing the court said that when he was being brought to Court he had certain papers and applications, which he had to present to the court in connection with his segregation from the other accused. Those documents had been taken away by the Assistant Superintendent Jail, who said that they could not be sent to the court, unless they had been gone through by the Superintendent Jail.

Accused declared that he would not take part in the proceedings, unless the papers were sent to the court.

President: I take it that they will reach this court.

Sukhdev Raj: Unless they reach the court I am not in a position to participate in the proceedings.

The Court asked the clerk to bring the applications from the Superintendent of Jail. He brought only one application regarding Sukhdev Raj's segregation from the other accused.

Sukhdev Raj said that he did not want this application to be considered at this stage. He wanted that the other applications should be considered first.

President: Those have been with held by the jail authorities.

Mr. Sleem: Were they also addressed to the Court?

Sukh Dev Raj: Yes, Sir. If they are not received, I would like to send a telegram expressing sympathy to Hari Kishen's father, can I send it?

President: I am afraid I cannot allow it.

Mr. Sleem: This is a matter concerning the jail authorities.

Mr. Sham Lal, defence counsel, submitted that the jail authorities had no authority to withhold applications by an under-trial prisoner to the court by which he was tried.

R. B. Pandit Jawala Prashad, Public Prosecutor, said in case the applications contained objectionable matter they could be withheld.

As the Commissioners were doubtful if the jail authorities had the power to withhold petitions addressed by an under-trial prisoner to the court trying him, they issued notice to the Crown through the District Magistrate to show cause why the Crown should not produce the applications.

The Tribunal adjourned the case and fixed Saturday, the 13th instant when arguments on the point will be heard.—"Tribune."

LIB-LABS FINDING A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

—:o:—

A Sham Fight And An Agreement Staged

RUGBY, June 13.

More optimistic views are expressed in the press regarding the political situation arising out of the government's resistance to Liberal amendment to its land taxation proposals. Yesterday's conference between the ministers and Liberal leaders has, according to the "Daily Herald," eased the crisis.

Some progress towards an agreement was made and it is hoped, as a result of further consultations basis of agreement will be reached on Monday. Belief that a way out of the difficulty will be found persists generally in labour quarters. It is shared by the "Daily Mail," "Daily News," and "Daily Telegraph."

POSITION DELICATE.

The "Daily News," however, says that the position is still extremely dleicate. The "Daily Express" makes the least of difficulties which it believes will be solved by the Liberals re-drafting their amendment in acceptable terms and the "Morning Post" also anticipates that an escape will be found in this way from the crisis which, it says, has now been reduced to mere misunderstanding.

"The Times" says that in view of yesterday's talk which ended in the failure to agree on a reasonable alternative form of words for amendment, it is possible that a final decision will not be taken on Tuesday, when the disputed clause is due for consideration in the House of Commons and that a few more days may be gained in which to find a formula.

A SHAM FIGHT STAGED.

"Manchester Guardian" sees no valid reason why way out of the difficulty should not be found. It suggests that during Tuesday's debate, the Chancellor of Exchequer will ridicule the amendment, but that later in the debate the Prime Minister, while stating that he is opposed to it will offer to consider the situation before the report stage of the bill is taken. In such a case, it adds, there is little doubt that the Liberal leader will accept the overture. Meanwhile, howeevr, there is a deadlock.—B.O.W.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR TO BE PENSIONED OFF?

A Karachi Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 13.

An Administrator is being appointed by the Government to run the affairs of Khairpur State the only Indian State in Sind. The Mir of Khairpur it is reported, will be pensioned off shortly. The reason for the step appears to be that the State has been run at a loss since a long time and the ruler, has been staying in in Punjab and elsewhere.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY LIKELY TO BE SETTLED

Due To Hindenberg's Emergency Decrees

GERMAN AMBASSADORS RECALLED TO GERMANY

LONDON, June 13.

Berlin.—German Ambassadors in Paris, Rome and Washington have been invited to come to Berlin as soon as possible in order to report to the Government regarding the feeling towards the revision of reparations settlement in the countries to which they are accredited. The ambassador in London has not been invited as the Government was fully informed at the Chequers about the British attitude.

Crisis over the People's Party's demand for the immediate convocation of the Reichstag, is likely to be settled, as a result of the conversation between Drs. Bruening and Hindenburg, followed by conversation between Dr. Bruening and the various party-leaders today.

The Chancellor, who has the President's backing, made it plain that he would resign rather than agree to a convocation and it is understood that he has persuaded the majority of the People's Party to discontinue the demand.

At the same time the Chancellor is willing to conciliate Socialists by examining the possibility of relieving some hardships of the emergency decrees, while not impairing their financial result.—Reuter.

RISE IN BERLIN BANK RATE

Due To Purchases Of Foreign Currency

LONDON, June 13.

Berlin.—At an urgent meeting of the Central Committee of Reichsbank this afternoon, the Committee decided to raise Reichsbank's discount rate from 5 to 7 per cent and interest rate on advances from 6 to 8 per cent. It became evident this morning that some drastic rise in rates was imperative in view of the recent enormous demand for foreign currency following the publication of Government's emergency decree on sixth June.

All classes of the community have been rushing to purchase foreign money with the result that shortage has occurred in dollar bank notes and Bourse Committee, therefore, decided to issue cheques on New York cashable in bank notes in Berlin.

To-day's increase in bank rate will doubtless force private banks to withdraw their own foreign deposits from abroad and thus help the Reichsbank to save its own reserves.—Reuter.

"ADVANTAGES OF THE TRUCE."

"But Nothing To Choose Between Slavery And War."

CONGRESS LEADERS AT UPNAGAR CAMP.

(From Our Cwn Correspondent)

VILE-PARLE, June 11.

On the 10th inst. the Upnaga Camp witnessed the largest audience since the Satyagraha days to hear and understand the meaning of Truce from Drs. Pattabhi and Alam and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", Prof Kausambi, Swami Anand and Mahatmaji's son Devidas Gandhi were also present.

Tracing the history of the Boycott Movement from 1905, Dr. Pattabhi said that boycott took a definite place in Indian politics only after 1921 as a means of achieving freedom. The success of the boycott movement is easily understood by the solicitations of Government of India which had to yield to pressure from home. The wails from Lancashire and the Imperialist Die-hards are the added proofs as to what this weapon can achieve.

TRUCE UPHELD.

It is said that Mahatmaji has to give in on the point of police excess iquiry. But the fact is that Lord Irwin asked Mahatmaji if he wanted to humiliate Government. This touching question moved the generous heart of Gandhiji who waived this point. There is no doubt, that Truce places us in a better position only if we avail ourselves of its advantages. Our instruments of warfare are the legitimate rights of people—picketing of foreign cloth and driving out the drink devil. This has been secured under the Truce-terms. If the picketing of these two items are peacefully and effectively carried out, Truce would soon be translated into triumph.

Dr. Alam praised the spirit of revolt of Bombay and wished only to emulate the same. The possibility of a next war sets one thinking. People may be sure of a grim and a fierce struggle ahead, for there is nothing to choose between slavery and war.

NEW OUTLOOK.

Regarding the communal problem, he said, that so long as there is a third agency interested in our disunity, we cannot expect a solution of it. He appealed to the younger generations of both the communities to cease thinking in terms of religion. What was required was a new outlook. If this comes about, the problem will be gradually solved. For there did not exist any Hindu-Muslim question in regard to liberation of the motherland.

OBEY THE GENERAL.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said, he was a soldier first and soldier last. He only knew how to obey. And India to-day needs most spirit of obedience to one General, Mahatma Gandhi. So long as we have given him the reigns of our movement we should implicitly and faithfully obey his behests. If he was given this unquestioned following, he assured the audience that—peace or war—success was theirs for sure.

SJT. ROHIT MEHTA AT BROACH.

Appeal To Youths.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 11.

Sjt. Rohit Mehta the well known youth leaguer arrived here on last Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Boman Behram. A largely attended public meeting was held in the evening. Sjt. Dinkarrao Desai presided. Sjt. Rohit Mehta exhorted the youths to unite for the freedom of the country. It was for youths to show that Indian National Congress was the true Government of the India. "Give up your differences and unite for the cause of the country" was the chief slogan of his speech. Mr. Baman Behram supporting Sjt. Rohit Mehta appealed to the youth to take up constructive work.

Sjt. Dinkerrao assured the audience that the youths of Broach always co-operated with the District Congress Committee.

Dr. Chandulal is touring the district to organise various youth organisations of the District.

MUSLIM ACTIVITIES.

Since long the Muslims of this city are agitating on the vexed question of Wakf. The District Magistrate Mr. Qureshi has not yet taken any step to organise Wakaf Committee. Various Wakaf suits are pending in the Session Courts.

NEW COTTON MILLS FOR BENGAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

It seems Bengal is determined to meet her own textile needs. In addition to the cotton mills already working, we are going to have in near future East India Cotton Mills, Young India Cotton Mills, Bhagirathi Cotton Mills, Luxminarayan Cotton Mills, Mahaluxmi Cotton Mills, Bangesuari Cotton Mills, Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Tripura Cotton Mills, and Chittagong Cotton Mills.

This morning's bulletin concerning Princess Marie Louise states that improvement has been maintained but that there is some weakness.—B.O.W.

TWO GHASTLY MURDERS AT LARKANA

Alleged Revenge

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 13.

Considerable nervousness exists among Hindus of Larkana owing to the murder of two Hindus some days ago. Owing to the Municipality of that place having permitted opening "Jhatka" meat shop by a Sikh near Larkana station Mahomedan butchers feared that their trade would suffer consequent upon the opening of the Jhatka shop, and Muslim members also opposed the question but ultimately with general consent opening of the shop near the station was decided upon. The Hindu Panchyat also subsequently forbade the Hindus to purchase Jhatka meat but the Mahomedan butchers were still reported to be dissatisfied.

A BOY OF FIVE.

Out of the two murdered Hindus one was a boy of five years who disappered suddenly one evening and whose corpse was recovered on the next day from a well two miles away. The other Hindus who was a Brahmin wasZ recovered from a canal with leg and hands tied showing foul play. Owing to the panic Hindu boys it is reported are not permitted by their parents to stir out of their houses.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Notice Served On Secretary Of State.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

It is learnt from a reliable source that a notice of a sutt for wrongful dismissal from service has been served on the Secretary of State for India-in-Council by an Indian Gentleman, who until recently was a member of the Imperial Police Service.

"CHAND" EDITOR ARRESTED IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Mr. Triveni Prasad, B.A., Editor of "Bhavishyr" and "Chand" and keeper of The Fine Art Printing Cottage, Allahabad, and Mr. J. N. Sanyal were simultaneously arrested to-day under Section 124 A., I.P.C., by the Allahapad Police and lodged in the district jail. It is understood that the charge against them is in connection with the printing and publication of the book "Sardar Bhagat Singh."—A. P.

DON'T ROUSE WRATH OF WOMEN

Mrs. Gulabben Metha's Warning To The Orthodox

(From Our Correspondent).

SANGLI, June 13.

In the course of her presidential address to the Jain Mahila Parishad, Mrs. Gulabben Mehta appealed to her countrymen not to forget the social side of their nation existence as in her opinion 'political freedom without social equality and solidarity was unworkable." She bitterly complained of Government's indifferenee in enforcing the Sarda Act and exhorted her audience not to tolerate its breach in any shape or form. Reforms must begin at home and she appealed to her co-relizionists to do away with various social evils and to set an example to others. She reminded her orthodox countrymen not to invite the wrath of the "flapper army" by continuing the existing legal inequalities of her sex, and claimed full and equal rights of succession, inheritance and partition of property. She was fully conscious of the existing unsatisfactory system of education which was the factory system of education and made out a case for introducing household education in the schools and colleges for girls.

She emphasised the need for reserved representation for women in legislatures, municipal and local boards and the desirability of changing the present voting list based on property basis as it works very harshly on women who did not hold property in their own rights.

PICKETING TODDY SHOPS

Tirupur Municipality's Support.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 12.

Some time ago, I reported that there was a move in this Presidency to organise picketing under the auspices of the Municipalities in some towns. Coimbatore was the first Municipality which sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 for picketing purposes. A meeting of the Tirupur Municipality was held recently whereat a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned towards the expenses of picketing toddy shops.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Andhra Provincial Conference will be held at Guntur on 27th June under the presidency of Mr. T. Prakasam.—A.P.

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